Chicago Tribune.

VOL. XX. CHICAGO, THURSDAY, AUGUST 23, 1866. NUMBER 79.

Wanted—Male Help.

WANTED—Thirty-five men to work ...

WANTED—Eleven Salesmen for the ...

WANTED—An experienced Commission Bookkeeper. Address "Z," Tribune ...

WANTED—Two good Carpenters, at ...

WANTED—20 Teamsters to haul ...

WANTED—A carriage body maker. ...

WANTED—A Salesman to travel for a dry goods house. Address P. O. Box ...

WANTED—To-day—50 Railroad Laborers. ...

WANTED—Young men in the country ...

WANTED—Bookkeepers, clerks, porters ...

WANTED—Salesmen, to go into the country ...

WANTED—Recruits—U. S. Marine Corps. ...

WANTED—At 180 Lake-st., a German ...

WANTED—An active business man ...

WANTED—Good Stairbuilders and ...

WANTED—Wood Workers. One ...

WANTED—5,000 Railroad Laborers ...

Wanted—Female Help.

WANTED—A cook—Also a good dining room girl and a good laundress. ...

WANTED—A good clean English, Scotch or German girl ...

WANTED—A good Cook, Washer and Ironer. Apply at No. 186 South ...

WANTED—A girl for general housework. ...

WANTED—Ladies, to go into the country ...

WANTED—A good second girl, in a family of three. ...

WANTED—A competent woman to take care of two children. Apply at 227 ...

WANTED—An experienced house-keeper ...

Wanted—Situations.

WANTED—Situation—By a young man ...

WANTED—Situation—By a respectable ...

WANTED—A situation as cook in a private family ...

WANTED—Situation—By a respectable girl ...

WANTED—Situation—A competent ...

WANTED—Situation—In a private ...

WANTED—Situation—As Coachman ...

WANTED—Situation—To attend to ...

WANTED—Situation—By a young ...

WANTED—Situation—By a young ...

WANTED—Situation—As cutter by a ...

WANTED—Situation—As Clerk or ...

Wanted—Partners.

WANTED—Partner—With $600 in a ...

WANTED—Partner—With $2,000. ...

WANTED—Partner—With $400, in a ...

WANTED—Partner—With a capital ...

WANTED—Partner—To engage in ...

WANTED—Partner—With $2,000 ...

WANTED—Partner—With $1,000 ...

WANTED—Partner—With a cash ...

WANTED—Partner—A practical ...

WANTED—Partner—With $300, to ...

WANTED—Partner—With capital ...

WANTED—Partner—With from ...

WANTED—Partner—With from ...

To Rent—Houses & Rooms.

TO RENT—A House on Wabash-av. ...

TO RENT—House, 101 ...

TO RENT—Three pleasant unfurnished ...

TO RENT—Nicely furnished ...

TO RENT—A ... small brick ...

TO RENT—A furnished house, No. ...

TO RENT—A nice furnished front ...

TO RENT—A Cottage House—Four ...

TO RENT—Store and Basement—Dr ...

TO RENT—Store and a half Cottage ...

TO RENT—One of the most desirable ...

Wanted—Agents.

WANTED—Agents—500 more ...

WANTED—Agents—Immediately ...

WANTED—Agents—To sell ...

WANTED—300 Agents to ...

WANTED—Agents—For "The ...

WANTED—Agents—For ...

WANTED—Agents—Fresh ...

WANTED—Agents—Book Agents ...

WANTED—Agents—For "True ...

WANTED—Agents—$1,000 a ...

WANTED—Agents—In every ...

WANTED—Agents—Beats the ... LLOYD'S GREAT MAP OF ... SOUTH AMERICA ...

WANTED—Agents—For the ... SEWING MACHINE ...

WANTED—Agents—To sell the HERO OF THE WAR ...

WANTED—Agents—Male or Female ...

WANTED—Agents—The Atlantic ...

WANTED—Agents—Male and Female ...

WANTED—Agents—$2,000 a year ...

WANTED—Agents—For ...

Wanted—To Rent.

WANTED—To Rent—One or ...

WANTED—To Rent—House ...

WANTED—To Rent—A ...

Wanted—Correspondents.

WANTED—Correspondents ...

WANTED—Correspondents ...

WANTED—Correspondents ...

Personal.

Chicago Tribune.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 23, 1866.

THE NEWS.

The receipts of internal revenue since July 1st, are stated to be fifty-two millions.

One effect of the last peace proclamation is to reduce the pay of private soldiers from $16 to $11 per month.

Oliver Lovell, for fifty years a resident of Cincinnati, died at Glenn's Falls, N. Y., yesterday.

Hon. Schuyler Colfax addressed 5,000 people at Wabash, Indiana, yesterday, on the issues of the hour.

Major General Hooker and staff arrived in Detroit yesterday morning. The General is in feeble health.

It is rumored in Washington that Judge Advocate General Holt will be superseded in a few days.

Robert S. Chew has been appointed Chief Clerk in the State Department at Washington, vice Hunter, who has been promoted to the office of Second Assistant Secretary of State.

The Provost Marshal General's Bureau is to be discontinued from and after the 28th inst. The business of the Bureau will hereafter be transacted through the Adjutant General's office.

The Republicans of Eastern Pennsylvania are waking up to the important issues of the fall campaign, as will be seen by our Reading despatch.

During the month of July, 15,000 acres of public lands were disposed of at the Land Office at Brownsville, Nebraska, nearly all of which was for actual settlement.

The existence of a powerful Union organization in the western counties of North Carolina has become known to the authorities. Its creed is real Unionism, and not Johnsonism.

The famous horses "Dexter," "General Butler," "Rolla Gold Dust" and "George M. Patchen Jr.," will trot over the Hamtramck Course, at Detroit, on Wednesday next.

Hon. W. B. Allison was yesterday renominated for Congress, by acclamation, in the Dubuque (Iowa) District. He is certain to be elected by an increased majority.

It is stated that Paymaster General Price will officially inform all soldiers interested in the extra bounty appropriation as soon as their accounts shall be ready for adjustment.

The Republicans of the Second Maryland Congressional District, yesterday renominated Hon. John L. Thomas for Congress. In the Fourth Maryland District Hon. Francis S. Thomas has been renominated by acclamation.

Notwithstanding the inclement weather, yesterday, a large crowd assembled at Indianapolis to hear Gov. Oglesby and Colonel Ingersoll, who were enthusiastically received, and who will render yeoman service in the canvass in that State.

Hon James M. Ashley was yesterday renominated for Congress by the Republicans of the Tenth Ohio District. His speech in accepting the nomination, also that of General Garfield, are given in our Toledo despatch.

In St. Louis the police report for the twenty-four hours ending at 8 o'clock yesterday morning, shows ninety-four new cases of cholera and fifty-five deaths. In New York and Cincinnati the disease is decidedly on the decline.

The citizens of Detroit are in a muddle over the reception of the President and his party, next week—Secretary Seward's *avant courier* having engaged rooms for them at the Russell House, while the Citizens' Reception Committee have secured the Biddle House.

A plot has been discovered among the President's reconstructed friends in New Orleans to assassinate General Sheridan, Commander of the Gulf Department. It was designed to accomplish his death by the explosion of a shell made for the occasion.

St. Louis capitalists have subscribed and paid $50,000 to the Des Moines Valley Railroad, in Iowa, to secure its early completion to Des Moines. The first train will enter the latter city on Monday next. Work on the Iowa and Minnesota Railroad is progressing at Ames' Station and Polk City.

Late South American advices state that the Paraguayans are making head against the superior forces of their allied enemies, and were, at last accounts, confident of soon bringing the war to a successful issue. The rank of the allied army were dying off rapidly, and a state of general discouragement was evident throughout the camp.

A Union Mass Meeting will be held at Havana, Mason County, on the 30th instant. It will be addressed by Hon. S. W. Moulton, Captain T. A. Boyd, General E. C. Lippincott, and others. There should be a grand rally of the Union men of the county, as the meeting is the opening one of the fall campaign.

Charles Worns and Samuel Strauss, manufacturers of neck-ties, at No. 5 College Place, New York, have been arrested for arson in setting fire to their place of business. ... evidence was given that they had offered to sell out a few days previous for $9,000. They were committed to the Tombs to await their trial.

The Treasury Department has received a draft on Baring Brothers, of England, for the amount of £11,844 18s 10d sterling, as the proceeds of the sale of the surrendered Confederate vessel Shenandoah. The draft has been sent to New York, with directions to deposit the amount to the credit of the United States as the proceeds from the sale of surrendered and abandoned rebel property.

Henry Ward Beecher has lately been pitching into the practice of working railroad conductors on Sunday. The other day Mr. Beecher, in his peculiar way, was making inquiries of a conductor, to whom he was unknown, as to whether the Sunday riding could not be broken up. "I think it might be," said the conductor, "but for that confounded Beecher. So many fancy people from all parts visit his establishment that it makes the road profitable. If he would only shut up, the thing could be done."

We find it stated that there are now three hundred tenement houses built in Portland ... burned out at the late fire, ... The number is being gradually reduced. ... To meet the expenses from the beginning of the trouble until spring $600,000 will be required, besides the gifts of food and clothing. ...

On the 28th and 29th instant there will be a Sabbath School Convention at Naperville, in DuPage County. All the friends of the Sabbath School cause in the county are urged to be present. Important and interesting topics will be discussed. Several prominent Sabbath School men from Chicago will be there. Ample arrangements have been made for the entertainment of delegates, and no effort will be spared to render the Convention in the highest degree profitable to all. The convention is intended not only for delegates and teachers, but for all who feel an interest in Sabbath School work.

The news from Europe is interesting. Peace negotiations between Austria and Prussia are still pending. Shipments of specie to the United States have been made—now an unusual event. The Mexican Empress has failed to obtain the aid she sought in France, and reports are current that Maximilian will soon be compelled to leave Mexico. The Chinese rebels have experienced severe reverses. Large arrivals of Five-Twenties are reported in London. The accounts of the Fenian attempt to blow up the Houses of Parliament have been greatly exaggerated. The Atlantic Cable proprietors are canvassing an advance in their rates. The Emperor Napoleon is reported to be ill. Russia is said to have become jealous of Prussia's enlargement of territory.

The Ottawa correspondent of the London ... writes: "The House has been frequently distinguished by the presence, in the Chamber ... To-day, as well as on Friday and Saturday last, very scandalous scenes of this kind occurred." To which the London Advertiser adds: "We can corroborate the above statement, having spent a few days in the ... during the early part of the late session, ..."

A young man named Scott Roberts, probably twenty-five or twenty-six years of age, ... Adrian, Michigan ... having first swapped a ... The instrument he used was a ... Thrusting the ... the left side near the back ... he drew it rapidly across ... severing the windpipe ... and ... The deed was done about 10 o'clock p. m., near the ... He was taken to the office ... he was, from the rapid loss of ... beyond the reach of medical skill. ... under the influence of chloroform ... about 7:30 p. m., when he ...

The ... *Gazette*, of the 29th ult., has ... of an affair of honor which lately ... in Bates City. A "Colonel" of ... named O. H. Hall, ... for which he ... and would have got a ... but for the interference of ... The Colonel's Southern blood was fired ... and he sent a challenge to the ... The challenge was accepted, ... The affair was to ... next morning, with rifles at forty ... The Judge was cool, but the matter ... on the ground ready for duty, ... the whole affair around town, ... to get himself arrested. The officers ... and let him run. ... the Colonel began early, and after bidding ... that he intended to "relieve him ... difficulty he had got himself into. ...

... and St. Peter, and Minnesota ... completed to Owatonna ... railway communication between ... and Winona has been established. ... that ... a lively ... to reach the junction ... laying track from Faribault ... a distance of fifteen miles, ... Owatonna on Friday night ... will be completed between ... "On Thursday the Minnesota ... will be completed between ... it will make a ...

FROM WASHINGTON.

Sheridan's Despatches as they issue from A. Johnson's Crucible.

Receipts of Internal Revenue Since July 1st, $52,000,000.

ROBERT S. CHEW APPOINTED CHIEF CLERK OF THE STATE DEPARTMENT.

Collection of Duties from Passengers arriving from Foreign Ports.

JUDGE ADVOCATE HOLT TO BE REMOVED.

Unconditional Unionism in Western North Carolina.

Provost Marshal's Bureau to be Abolished on the 28th Inst.

FROM EUROPE.

News of Last Evening by Atlantic Cable.

Peace Negotiations Between Austria and Prussia Still Pending.

THE MEXICAN EMPRESS FAILS TO OBTAIN FURTHER AID FROM FRENCH TROOPS.

Rumor that Maximilian will Soon Leave Mexico.

SUMMARY OF NEWS BY STEAMSHIP PERSIA.

Large Amount of Five-Twenties Received in London.

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH AT THE PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT.

Advanced Rates Proposed by the Atlantic Cable Company.

Reported Illness of the Emperor Napoleon.

FROM PHILADELPHIA.

Address of Sympathy and Welcome to the Southern Unionists.

Rousing Republican Meetings at Toledo and Indianapolis.

Eastern Pennsylvania Keeping Step with Congress.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, August 22.

SHERIDAN'S DESPATCHES.

It is definitely ascertained that General Sheridan's despatches concerning the New Orleans massacre were mutilated and distorted by the President before they were given to the press, so that their true meaning and import were entirely lost, and perverted to the partisan ends of the Executive. The despatches were received by General Grant, and by him transmitted to the War Department, as is usual. They were then sent to the President. When they came from the White House they were in an entirely different shape from the originals. General Sheridan is deeply indignant at the outrage, inasmuch as he cannot publish the despatches himself without violating the rules of the service.

DEATH OF AN OLD CINCINNATIAN.

Oliver Lovell, a resident of Cincinnati for fifty years, died yesterday, at Glenn's Falls, N. Y., at the age of eighty.

VISITORS AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

Among the notorious visitors at the White House to-day were ex-rebel General Dick Taylor and Hon. H. J. Raymond.

THE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU TRIALS.

Although the findings in the case of the officers of the Freedmen's Bureau, lately tried in North Carolina, have not been made public, it is well understood that, with a possible exception in the case of Captain Glavis, they have been acquitted.

NAVAL OFFICER AT SAN FRANCISCO.

Thomas Gray has been appointed Naval Officer at San Francisco, California, vice Noah Brooks, removed. Mr. Brooks was found guilty of being a very strong Union man.

LAND SALES IN NEBRASKA.

At Brownsville, Nebraska, during the month of July, 15,000 acres of public lands were disposed of, 14,000 of which were for actual settlement.

THE COLORADO ELECTION.

The managers who announced the result of the Colorado election in the Philadelphia Convention as the direct result of its assembling, have been repeatedly asked to-day whether they have heard anything later from Colorado.

GENERAL CUSTER.

General Custer is booked for a Lieutenant Colonelcy in the regular army, in return for the prominent part he played at the late Lock-jaw Convention.

PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL'S BUREAU.

An order has been issued from the War Department carrying into effect the provisions of section ... of the new Army Bill, for discontinuing the Bureau and office of the Provost Marshal General. The order takes effect on the 28th inst., and after that date all business relating in any way to the Provost Marshal General's Bureau or the raising of troops, with all the accounts and claims connected therewith, or whatever incurred, will be conducted through the Adjutant General's office. The Adjutant General is authorized to retain such officers and clerks now under the Provost Marshal General as may be required, and to reduce the force when it can be done without detriment to the service. Existing orders in the Provost Marshal General's Bureau remain in force wherever applicable, and the offices in the respective States and Territories will be continued until otherwise ordered.

COPPERHEAD ...

Persistent attempts are daily made at the White House and at the Post Office Department to prevent the correspondents of Union journals from learning anything concerning the public business. To this attempt the President himself is a party, and the object is to have the news of all public events first reach the country through decided Administration papers.

THE UNIONISTS OF NORTH CAROLINA.

The existence of a powerful Union organization in the western counties of North Carolina is known to the authorities. In some counties its members claim that it includes a majority of the voters. The creed of the society is real Unionism and not Johnsonism.

THE OFFICE SEEKERS.

A large accession to the army of office hunters has taken place to-day.

SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' ORPHANS' FAIR.

Mrs. J. C. Curtis, Secretary, has reported the net proceeds of the National Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans' Fair at $20,... The Pennsylvania table is credited with $4,... New York, $3,...; Kentucky, $...; Michigan, $...; Ohio, $...; Missouri, $...

THE STORIES OF INDIAN DEPREDATIONS.

It has been discovered that stories of Indian depredations are sometimes manufactured by persons in frontier settlements, who desire the presence of troops for profit instead of protection. This has turned out to be the case with regard to the reported massacre in Paradise Valley, Nevada, in the early part of July.

CUTH BULLITT.

The Administration men have been laboring for several days to induce the planter who made the charges against Cuth Bullitt to withdraw them. Thus far their efforts have been in vain.

THE INDIANA ...

Sol. Meredith left for Indiana this evening, previously boasting that he had finished the ... to the decapitation of the Union office-holders in his State, and the appointment of Johnson men.

...

Tom Florence, President of the ... to arrange for the Johnson ... to be held here next Saturday ...

... the smuggling business, having apprehended several prominent operators.

THE AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

The August report of the Commissioner of Agriculture will exhibit the fact that the crops in the North, Northwest and portions of the South are unusually large, notwithstanding the drought of last month.

REDUCTION OF SOLDIERS' PAY.

One effect of the last peace proclamation is to reduce the pay of private soldiers from $16 to $11.

COMMUTATION OF RATIONS.

There is much dissatisfaction among Army officers on account of the clause in the new army bill reducing the commutation of rations from fifty to thirty cents.

COLLECTION OF DUTIES FROM PASSENGERS.

WASHINGTON, August 22.—The attention of the Treasury authorities was attracted about the year 1860 to the propriety of appointing customs inspectors at the different ports of the United States, to examine the effects of passengers arriving from foreign ports, as sufficient evidence had been received to show that large quantities of dutiable goods were introduced in this manner contraband of law. A statement of the amounts of duties thus collected has been made for the port of New York, which exhibits the following as the sums collected since 1861. ... and up to the end of July of the present year, $1,... making a total of duties on the docks from the passengers of steamers of $9,...

THE INDIANS.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs has recently received many highly satisfactory reports from Indian Agents on the frontier. They generally represent that the tribes that have effected treaties with the Government are desirous of perpetuating them, and manifest an intense hatred toward those who have violated their pledges by attacking emigrants and settlers.

PARDONED.

The President has directed a pardon to be made out for Charles M. Conrad, of Louisiana, a member of the rebel Congress. Mr. Conrad was Secretary of War of the United States under the administration of President Fillmore.

JUDGE ADVOCATE HOLT.

A New York *Times* special says: "It is stated upon good authority that Judge Holt, Judge Advocate General, will be superseded in a few days. His successor is not named."

SECRETARY STANTON.

A *Herald* special says: "I have it from good authority that Secretary Stanton will not resign until he has given to Congress, at its next session, his report of the operations of his Department during the recent rebellion—and that he will receive a foreign mission; it may be to Spain or Russia."

THE EXTRA BOUNTY QUESTION.

WASHINGTON, August 22.—There is official authority for denying the statement that the Secretary of the Treasury has given instructions that no money shall be paid out of the Treasury under the provisions of the civil appropriation law for additional bounties to soldiers. As soon as the regulations governing the payment shall be agreed upon by the Commission shall be furnished to the Treasury Department, and not until then will be presented for the decision of the Secretary the question of whether the law carries with it an appropriation for the law specified.

REVENUE RECEIPTS.

The receipts of Internal Revenue since July 1st are $52,000,000.

NEW CHIEF CLERK OF THE STATE DEPARTMENT.

Robert S. Chew, Esq., who has heretofore so efficiently and efficiently been connected with the Consular Bureau, has been appointed Chief Clerk of the State Department, vice Wm. Hunter, promoted for long continued and important services to the new office of second Assistant Secretary of State.

JOHNSONIANA.

The Chairman of the National Union Executive Committee, in conformity with a resolution adopted at a meeting of the Convention held at Philadelphia on the 16th inst., has appointed the following members to constitute a sub-committee with power to act in matters during the campaign: General Babcock, Conn.; Colonel ... ; General Selfridge, Philadelphia; Hon. Hasty Pool, Baltimore; Hon. Jas. O. Norton, Chicago; Barton Abel, St. Louis; Hon. W. S. ... ; ... ; Hon. Jas. C. Cornell, Rahway, N. J. The sub-committee will meet, as requested by the Chairman to meet at the Metropolitan Hotel next Wednesday, the 29th inst., at noon.

NAVAL COMMANDERS' REPORTS.

Commodore ... commanding the Gulf squadron, under date of August 10th, informs the Navy that there is a decrease of cholera in the squadron at New Orleans. The Tallapoosa had been exempt from the disease. ... The Chicora, at Apalachicola, but the vessel has arrived at Pensacola with the health ...

Rear Admiral Goldsborough writes to the Navy Department, under date of Cherbourg, France, July 30th, says: This place is entirely free from cholera, and has been since March. The disease is also, however, at this time quite severe in Holland, and is particularly fatal at Antwerp, Belgium. Being out of coal, ... Flushing to have her bottom cleaned and painted. I have concluded to have it done here, and Vice Admiral Raymond who is now the prefect ... here at Cherbourg, has been kind enough to place one of the ... docks ... If I ... as far as possible ... to be ...

The United States steamer Saranac arrived at Mare Island, Cal., July 17th, for supplies and slight repairs.

ADDRESS ... PRESENTATION.

Colonel Walter Barnes, chairman of the committee to present to the President the proceedings of the Johnson Soldiers' State Convention of Pennsylvania, had an interview to-day with the President, and submitted a copy of the proceedings. ... and the President ...

... ON THE COAST OF TAMPICO.

Official information received here to-day that the United States steamer Mahaska, eight guns, has left Pensacola for Tampico, in accordance with instructions founded on the Juarez proclamation relative to the blockade.

APPOINTMENTS.

The following appointments were made to-day: P. Sidney Post, of Illinois, Consular Trieste, and other parts in the Austrian dominions, except those ports which belong to the Lombardo-Venetian Kingdom; Thomas Gray, of California, Naval officer at San Francisco, and John McGinnis, of Illinois, Commissioner to the Paris Exposition.

AN EXCUSABLE FRAUD.

During the imprisonment of Col. Streight and his companions in Libby Prison, some of them though ... provided with drawing materials, ... Confederate ... notes as to find ready ... the rebels in exchange for ...

WHITE HOUSE VISITORS.

The President gave audience for several hours to an unusually large number of persons, among them many ladies, all taking a parting look ... the conversation ... conducted in a tone loud enough to discover this fact.

FROM EUROPE.

By Atlantic Cable—Peace Negotiations Between Austria and Prussia not yet Closed—Shipment of Specie to the United States—The Mexican Empress Fails to Obtain Further Aid from French Troops—Report Current that Maximilian will Soon Leave Mexico.

LONDON, Wednesday noon, August 22.—The reported closing of peace negotiations between Bavaria, Austria and Prussia is premature. The negotiations are still in progress, but it is believed they will soon be brought to a satisfactory and successful termination.

LIVERPOOL, August 22.—The steamship City of Boston, from New York, Saturday, August 11th, arrived to-day at this port.

SOUTHAMPTON, August 22.—The steamship Allemania, Captain Trautmann, from Hamburg, 18th inst., arrived at this port last night, and sailed again this morning for New York, taking £100,000 sterling for the latest port on American account.

LONDON, August 22—Evening.—British politics are devoid of interest. The following has been received from Paris:

PARIS, August 22—Evening.—It is said that the Empress of Mexico has failed in her mission, Napoleon having, it is understood, refused to grant the assistance of the French troops, prior to their evacuation of Mexico, to quell the insurgents.

In connection with this statement the report is current, with some degree of credibility, that the Emperor Maximilian will soon return to Europe.

By Steamship Persia—The Chinese Rebels Experience Serious Reverses—Large Arrival of Five-Twenties in London—Account of the late Plot to Blow Up the Houses of Parliament Greatly Exaggerated—Advance of Rates Proposed by the Atlantic Cable Company—The Queen's Speech at the Prorogation of Parliament—Rumored Illness of the Emperor Napoleon—Russia becoming Jealous of Prussia's Enlargement of Territory.

NEW YORK, August 22.—The steamship Persia, with Liverpool dates to the 11th, has arrived. Her advices are anticipated by the cable.

French papers contain China despatches to June 26th, stating that the rebels have been dispersed, their encampments burned and ...

It is reported he has said the wife of Maximilian a ... The abdication of Maximilian is considered very probable, in Paris, at no distant day.

The Christians, in Candia, had risen against the Turkish authorities.

There had been large arrivals of 5-20s at London from the 10th ... some considerable sales in Germany and Holland.

The account of a Guy Fawkes plot to blow up the Houses of Parliament, reported by the cable, is greatly exaggerated. ... a quantity of powder and a ... by the policemen on duty. Its object is not ...

The London *News* announces that the patronage of the Atlantic Cable had become so great that the Directors had in contemplation the ... of a new scale of prices ...

The following are the principal passages of the Queen's speech on the prorogation of Parliament:

"Her Majesty has great satisfaction in congratulating the country ... the successful accomplishment of the great design of connecting Europe and America by the electric telegraph. ..."

...

"A ... of Her Majesty's subjects in Ireland ... "

Foreign Markets.

[By Atlantic Cable.]

LIVERPOOL, August 22—Noon.—COTTON—The market is unchanged, and prices remain as quoted last evening. ... The sales for to-day are estimated at 10,000 bales. BREADSTUFFS—The market is unchanged. PROVISIONS—The provision market remains without any alteration.

LONDON, August 22—Noon.—No change of moment in the money market. Consols quoted at 89½ for money.

The market for American securities is firm, with an upward tendency, and an advance ... United States 5-20s, 70¼; Illinois Central Railroad shares, 77; Erie Railroad ...

LONDON, August 22—Evening.—The following are the official quotations of American securities at the close of business to-day: United States 5-20s, 70½; Illinois Central Railroad shares, ...; Erie ...

LONDON, August 22—Evening.—Consols have declined ... the close of business to-day ...

LIVERPOOL, August 22—Evening.—There is no change to report in commercial matters with the single exception that pork is advancing.

LIVERPOOL, August 22.—The official quotations of cotton on Friday, ... Orleans ... Uplands ...

... Corn ... Pork ... Lard ... Sugar ...

FROM TOLEDO.

Republican Congressional Convention in the Tenth Ohio District—Renomination of Hon. James M. Ashley—His Speech on Accepting the Nomination—The Resolutions—The Campaign Opened with a Grand Mass Meeting—Speech of General Garfield.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

TOLEDO, August 22.

The Congressional Convention for the Tenth District of Ohio assembled at eleven o'clock this morning—Octavius Waters, of Fulton, presiding. The delegations are all full.

Hon. James M. Ashley, of Lucas, was renominated by acclamation, amid great enthusiasm. Mr. Ashley was introduced to the Convention, and said:

SPEECH OF MR. ASHLEY.

Five times the Republican and Union party of this district have thus honored me. Accepting this nomination, permit me to pledge you anew that I will at least be faithful to the trust. ...

...

The Committee on Resolutions reported a series, the first agreeing to the State platform ... the second, declaring the support of the Congressional ... the third, ... the fourth, ... the fifth, ... Mr. Ashley in strong language; the sixth, ... the President the responsibility of the Memphis and New Orleans massacres; the eighth, ... the repeal of the neutrality laws; the eighth, ... Irishmen to the platform of impartial universal liberty.

The ... were unanimously adopted.

Hon. James C. Hall, of Toledo, was appointed to attend the Convention at Philadelphia, September 3d. The Convention adjourned with three rousing cheers for Congress.

At two o'clock in the afternoon the Ohio campaign was formally opened. Ex-Postmaster General Dennison and ex-Governor Hamilton, of Texas, had invitations to be present. Mr. Hamilton was detained by illness, and Governor Dennison ... Hon. James A. Garfield being introduced, was received with great applause, and said:

GENERAL GARFIELD'S SPEECH.

...

FROM READING, PA.

Grand Mass Meeting of the Republicans of Eastern Pennsylvania—Addresses by Hon. Lewis Hall and John W. Forney—A. Johnson's Policy Scathingly Reviewed—Resolutions Adopted.

READING, Pa., August 22.—A grand Convention of the people of Eastern Pennsylvania, who are favorable to the principles of the Republican Union party and opposed to the policy of President Johnson, assembled in this city to-day. Immediately upon their arrival, the different local organizations and visiting delegations formed into line and paraded through the streets. A great majority of those in the ranks were returned soldiers.

At halfpast two o'clock the Convention was called to order by Colonel Jordan, Chairman of the Republican Union State Central Committee. Wm. H. Thomas, of Philadelphia, was called upon to preside. In consequence of the immense numbers in attendance, four different meetings were organized. At the largest of these, which was held in the front of the residence of Geo. W. Langan, Esq., Hon. Lewis W. Hall, Speaker of the State Senate, addressed the crowd. He declared the issue to be whether traitors or those who had upheld the Government in the late perilous crisis should control the country in the future. ...

...

J. W. Forney, of Philadelphia, upon being introduced, said that there was one question which might be propounded to every man's heart. ...

...

Resolved, That in the joint resolution which passed the Congress of the United States by a two-thirds vote, proposing amendments to the Constitution, ...

Resolved, That the true interest and purpose of the policy laid down by Andrew Johnson, the man made President by J. Wilkes Booth, is to resurrect from oblivion and disgrace the Democratic party, which, for its treasonable course during the war, was consigned to the tomb of everlasting infamy and shame, and we believe that the success of said policy would turn back the wheels of progress a generation in our country's march to greatness and to glory.

Resolved, That in Major General John W. Geary, the standard bearer of the Republican party of Pennsylvania, we have combined the true principles of the soldier and the statesman, the hero of many battles, and the defender of civil liberty, wherever and whenever he has been called to go.

Resolved, That Andrew G. Curtin, the good and loyal Governor of Pennsylvania, has well earned the noble title of the soldier's friend, and in retiring from the gubernatorial chair, he takes with him the ... confidence and esteem of every ...

Resolved, That Henry J. Raymond, who was made Chairman of the National Republican Executive Committee by the National Union Convention of 1864, which nominated Abraham Lincoln for President of the United States, by his having forsaken the lead of the ... Andrew Johnson ... has become unworthy and odious, and this Convention therefore requests that Committee to assemble, and without permitting him to resign forthwith expel him from the Chairmanship and from the Committee.

FROM INDIANAPOLIS.

Union Demonstration at the State Capital—Bad Weather—Speeches of Governor Oglesby and Colonel Ingersoll.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

INDIANAPOLIS, August 22.

In consequence of the rain, which began about noon and increased until night, much of the demonstration this evening in honor of the distinguished speakers advertised to address the people—Governor Oglesby and Colonel Ingersoll, of Illinois—had to be abandoned. Instead of meeting in the Circle, the crowd was attracted to the East Market House by the firing of cannon, rockets, and the music of a band. Notwithstanding the weather, however, a very large concourse assembled and waited patiently until the arrival of the speakers. The portly figure and jolly face of the Governor of Illinois, as he appeared on the platform, called forth a hearty greeting. He at once won the applause of his audience by saying that he came from a State where the people were firmly in earnest and determined that no band of traitors should be allowed to get control of the Government to hold the reins of power. ...

...

Colonel Ingersoll ...

... ready to march again to the front ...

When Governor Oglesby had concluded, ... Colonel Robert Ingersoll ...

...

FROM PHILADELPHIA.

Enthusiastic Meeting of the Union League—Address of Sympathy and Welcome to the Delegates of the Southern Unionists' Convention.

PHILADELPHIA, August 22.—There was an enthusiastic meeting this evening at the Union League House. Five hundred members were present.

A preamble and resolutions were presented by Charles Gibbons and adopted unanimously.

...

Resolved, That in the extraordinary sympathy ... Wm. H. Seward, with the proudest traitors of the country ...

...

A formal letter to the delegates was adopted, concluding as follows:

Your sufferings during the war commanded our heartiest sympathy, and we promised ourselves that its triumphant close would bring to you your reward, not only in relief from persecution, but in enabling you to carry into effect your noble aspirations of upbuilding ... one glorious nationality ...

With you we grieve profoundly at the unexpected policy which seeks to reward treason and punish fidelity, ...

...

FROM DETROIT.

American Pharmaceutical Association—Big Trot on the Hamtramck Course next Wednesday—Ward Meetings—Scene at Fenian Picnic—Reception of the President—A Pretty Quarrel About It—Arrival of General Hooker and Staff.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

DETROIT, August 22.

The fourteenth annual Convention of the American Pharmaceutical Association met at Odd Fellows' Hall, in this city, to-day. A number of the most distinguished chemists in the country were present, ... Boston, New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Maryland and other cities and States. The Association now numbers ... members, of whom fifty were admitted to membership to-day. Invitations were received, asking the Convention to visit various interesting localities in the city and State. ...

The famous trotting horses "Dexter," "Butler," "Rolla Gold Dust" and "George M. Patchen Jr.," will trot over the Hamtramck Course, near this city, next Wednesday.

The Republican Ward caucuses are called for next Saturday evening.

...

There is a hot quarrel here over the selection of a hotel for the Presidential party. ...

Major General Hooker and staff arrived here this morning. He is in very feeble health.

FROM ST. LOUIS.

Upper Missouri Items—Robbery of a National Bank—Political Difficulty—Fenian Matters.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. LOUIS, August 22.

A telegram from St. Joseph says the Gallatin, from Fort Benton, July 30th, arrived down last night. She passed the wreck of the Marion eighty miles below Benton, and the wreck of the Pocahontas sixty miles below Randall. Both boats are a total loss. The Luln would leave Benton on the 5th of September. Met the Ouly Chance below Sully, and the Antelope below Randall. A rise of four feet was coming out of the Yellowstone. The Gallatin had 250 passengers and $250,000 in gold.

The First National Bank was robbed in a very singular manner yesterday. While the officers and clerks were eating lunch in the Cashier's room, some unknown thief entered unobserved, and carried off a package of ten thousand dollars ...

A political difficulty occurred in Rolla, between Colonel Brown and Mr. Fist, which resulted in Brown shooting Mr. Fist through the face. The wound is not considered dangerous. Colonel Brown has been arrested.

... The cholera is abating, and interments are diminishing rapidly. The cholera stories have affected business.

There is some activity among the Fenians here, but no companies have left for the Canada border as stated. It is rumored that a Fenian address will soon be issued, ... account of his treachery to the Fenian cause.

FROM MADISON.

Delegations to the Southern Unionists' National Convention—University Matters, Etc.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MADISON, Wis., August 22.

Arrangements are making for delegations of prominent Union men from this State to the Southern Unionists' National Convention at Philadelphia, to show their sympathy with those who have stood firmly by the Union throughout the days of trial. Governor Fairchild has received information that delegations will also be sent from Minnesota, Michigan, Indiana, and probably other Northwestern States.

The Chicago & Northwestern Railroad Company has paid, its second annual instalment, ...

The Board of University Regents met this evening to consider the election of President. ... Williams College, Massachusetts, a man of high ... standing ...

Mr. J. Kapriel, delegated by the Russian Government to take observations of the American educational and social system, is spending a few days here.

It is regarded as quite doubtful whether the President will visit this city on his Western tour.

FROM ST. PAUL.

The Accidental Shooting Case—Railroad Items, Etc.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. PAUL, August 22.

An inquest was held yesterday afternoon on the body of Mrs. Lizzie Hawks, lately of Chicago, who was shot accidentally by her husband in the forenoon. The verdict was in accordance with the facts as stated in my despatch yesterday.

...

... Paul and Pacific Railroad will be completed to St. Cloud on Saturday.

Jeff. Davis' Health.

FORTRESS MONROE, August 21.—The greatly agitated question, the health of Jefferson Davis, ...

... known, and will not be until they are made directly to the proper authorities in Washington.

FROM DUBUQUE.

Congressional Convention—Renomination of Hon. W. B. Allison—The Resolutions.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

DUBUQUE, August 22.

The Republican Congressional Convention at West Union passed resolutions endorsing the past course of Hon. Wm. B. Allison; declaring that Congress has the right to decide upon what terms the rebellious States shall be readmitted to a participation in the government of the country; extending their earnest sympathy and a pledge of hearty co-operation, by all lawful means, to all people and every nationality who manifest a desire to establish the principles of universal freedom; declaring that the national honor of the nation and the spirit of the age demand the immediate modification of our national neutrality laws; and approving the platform of the Republican State Convention.

Hon. W. B. Allison was then nominated by acclamation, amid the most unbounded applause, to which he responded in a brief but eloquent speech. The greatest enthusiasm exists in Dubuque over this result. Allison will be re-elected by a largely increased majority.

FROM DES MOINES.

Progress on Iowa Railroads—The Old Soldiers—Personal Items.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

DES MOINES, August 22.

The capitalists of St. Louis have subscribed and paid seventy thousand dollars to the Des Moines Valley Railroad, to secure its early completion to this point. The first train will enter this city on Monday next. Work on the Iowa & Minnesota Road is progressing at Ames' Station and Polk City.

Work on the DesMoines & Kansas City Railroad is progressing in Decatur County. The people of Fort Dodge are moving to secure a railroad from that place to Boone Station.

The old soldiers here are enlisting vigorously into the organization of a post of the Grand Army of the Republic.

General John A. Logan has been invited by the Republican State Central Committee to address a mass meeting here on the 14th of September.

Hon. John A. Kasson delivered a lecture this evening before the State Teachers' Association, at Cedar Rapids, on the metric system of weights and measures, upon the invitation of Hon. O. Faville, State Superintendent of Public Instruction.

FROM WABASH, INDIANA.

Union Rally—Rousing Speech from Schuyler Colfax.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WABASH, Ind., August 22.

Hon. Schuyler Colfax has just closed a powerful speech, three hours in length, delivered here to 5,000 people, drawn together on short notice, not simply by zeal in behalf of the great cause, but by the great personal popularity of the speaker. No man, woman or child, who heard the stirring appeal in behalf of universal liberty, and the patriotic sentiments so well expressed by himself, that loyal men, and not traitors, shall govern a preserved Republic, will ever forget Schuyler Colfax. He had not spoken in this place fifteen years ago, when this was a part of the district he now represents. By his powerful effort here to-day, he has extended his own personal fame, and augmented the already overwhelming influence of the Union party. Judging from the popular expression here, there is no eloquence in the tongue of Colfax, power for liberty in his name, and, may we add, a future President in his person.

FROM NEW YORK.

Cholera Report—Fenian Matters—Reported Rupture Between Roberts and Sweeny.

NEW YORK, August 22.—For the last twenty-four hours there were twelve cases and seven deaths from cholera reported in the city. Only three cases with one death were reported in Brooklyn.

Colonel Roberts has issued a circular to the Fenian Brotherhood, contradicting certain malicious assertions that the Brotherhood is to be employed for political purposes. All such assertions are base fabrications. Stephens is preparing an address to the Fenians, which, it is understood, will be a curious ... document. Large contributions are said to have reached the Fenian War Department to-day.

General Sickles, commanding at Charleston, S. C., having inquired of Mayor Hoffman whether New York was an infected city, Dr. Harris ... replied ... that the city is not infected.

The two wings of the Fenian Brotherhood were lately engaged at their respective headquarters in this city yesterday. ... just arrived from the old country, where they had been confined in Mount Joy prison. They report the organization to have become stronger than ever since the suspension of the habeas corpus. Colonel Roberts is deeply in correspondence relative to the approaching Congress in Troy.

At a Spiritual Convention now in session at Providence, R. I., at Pratt's Hall, there is a large delegation from ... New England States. ... Newman Weeks, Rutland, Vt., is Chairman. During the ... a spiritual hymn, "J. S. Stone, of Chicago, ... to have charge of spiritual matters in Illinois.

An actual rupture has taken place between General Sweeny and President Roberts, Sweeny ... The ... were taken possession of by the Roberts people, and they are no longer to recognize him as military leader. Nine officers of the Fenian Brotherhood from Ireland have just arrived.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Paraguay Getting the Better of Her Allied Enemies—Failure of the Allies—They are Surrounded by the Paraguayans—Policy of our Government in Regard to the Spanish-Chilian War.

FORTRESS MONROE, August 21.—The English bark Trafalgar, from Rio de Janeiro, 14th July, ... with a cargo of coffee, bound to New York, arrived here this afternoon, and was ordered to Baltimore.

The Trafalgar brings particulars of river Plate war news to the 1st of July. A steamer had arrived at Rio from Montevideo, bringing intelligence of a general failure of the allied forces in their operations against the Paraguayans, and that the latter had succeeded in surrounding the allies. ... The rank of the allied army were dying of rapidly, and Lopez, commander of the Paraguayan army, was confident and energetic in his efforts to deal a final blow to the allies.

The general financial business at Rio was in a complete state of stagnation. Money was at a discount, and everything dull.

NEW YORK, Aug. 22.—A letter from Secretary Seward to General Kilpatrick, Minister to Chili, is published, setting forth the policy of the United States concerning wars in adjoining Republics. He says: "We maintain that the Republican system which is accepted in any one of those States shall not be wantonly assailed, and that it shall not be subverted as an end of a lawful war by European powers. ... If they are not pushed like the French war in Mexico to the political point mentioned, we do not intervene. Spain assured us that she would not carry her war with Chili to that point, and we are ready now and henceforth to hold Spain to this agreement if found necessary."

Mr. Seward at some length shows that this policy is one of strict neutrality and friendship, and one which has governed the United States from the time of Washington.

FROM LOUISVILLE, KY.

The Movement of Fenians an Alleged Canard—The Cholera in Louisville—Arrest of the Chief of Police—An Editor's Pocket Picked.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 22.—The announcement, by Chicago special from here, that 500 Fenians left Louisville for Chicago on Sunday night, is received here with derision by the entire press. They say it is a canard similar to the declaration from the same source, a few days since, that the cholera had been declared epidemic in this city. There have been only twenty-one deaths by cholera since the 1st in this city, exclusive of ... in barracks, of whom eight deaths are reported, including three deaths yesterday, out of nine cases. The Board of Health, yesterday, reported the mortality less, including cholera, during the past week smaller than for several weeks past.

Colonel ... Chief of ... has been arrested for ... on a charge of ... and released on bail.

A prize fight took place between two "Roughs," near this city, last night. Both parties were arrested and committed to jail by the police, after the fight was over.

A duel between two Italians was also prevented, early this morning, by the interference of the police.

The venerable Mr. Harney, senior editor of the *Democrat*, of this city, was completely fleeced by some Philadelphia pickpockets soon after his arrival in that city to attend the Philadelphia Convention, of "dead ducks" recently collected there in bottle sections.

The military in connection with the Freedmen's Bureau last night arrested six parties in Gallatin County, who are leaders of an organization called "Regulators," formed to drive out negroes and ... the ... and driving off all Union and negroes from their section. This organization is thought to be very wide-spread throughout the State.

FROM CAIRO.

The Cholera—Report of its Progress, Etc.—Another Newspaper Change.

CAIRO, August 22.—At a meeting of physicians the Health Committee made a report, to-day, of the progress of cholera in this city. Only twenty-six persons have died of the disease, from its first appearance to date, averaging about two deaths per day. The disease is confined to the filthy places, with very few exceptions, and has been found to yield readily to treatment. Physicians were called early in attack, but where collapse had commenced, as has been too often the case, before physicians were consulted, the prognosis was very doubtful, and but very few have been known to recover.

Another change is contemplated in the daily newspapers of Cairo. A project is on foot to merge both into one, under a joint stock arrangement. Which will be Jonah and which the whale, is yet to transpire. Both would like to be considered the big fish. It is more likely, however, that both will undergo the Jonah operation—will go in the maw, get swallowed, and come out a big Copperhead.

NATIONAL LABOR CONGRESS.

Reports of Committees on the Eight Hour Question, Trades Unions, Etc.

BALTIMORE, August 22.—The National Labor Convention resumed its deliberations to-day.

The Committee on the Eight Hour System reported a resolution ... and ... the formation of ... organizations to agitate the question in their respective districts and ... No vote should be given by workingmen except for men pledged to the interests of labor.

The report was concurred in.

The Committee on Trades Unions reported in favor of the formation of such associations, and the establishment of mechanics' institutes, lyceums, reading-rooms, &c.

The Committee on Co-operative Unions reported in favor of requesting of Legislatures protective laws. ...

The Committee on Permanent Organization presented a final report. Adopted.

The Committee on the Eight Hour System ...

... for a law making eight hours a day's work, and that where a workingman is found available for any office, preference should invariably be given to such person. Report adopted.

FROM CINCINNATI.

Cholera Report—A Street Railroad War—Union Meeting at Columbus.

CINCINNATI, August 22.—There were fifty-two deaths from cholera yesterday, the lowest mortality in ten days. The disease is decidedly on the decline, as physicians are noting a marked diminution in the number of new cases.

A war is going on here between certain citizens and the street railroads. Quite a number of substantial business men daily send themselves to a car, and tender $1.00 for twenty-five tickets. The conductor refuses to accept it, and also declines ... The ... ride free ... The street railroad companies to-day announce that, unless the proceeding is abandoned, they will stop the sale of tickets on the cars altogether.

The first meeting of the State campaign under the auspices of the Ohio Union State Central Committee, was held at Columbus last evening. Governor Cox and Mr. Shellabarger were the speakers. The Governor's speech was a temperate vindication of the views and aims of the Union party, but contained no abuse of the President.

FROM MEMPHIS.

Detention of Indian Commissioners—Movement of Armed Fenians—Cholera Deaths at Baton Rouge.

MEMPHIS, August 22.—The Indian Commissioners are detained here by illness of their Secretary and ... They are on their way to Northern Texas, to settle the claims of the Indian tribes ...

A company of one hundred and fifty Fenians left on the St. Louis boat, last night, on their way north. They came from Shreveport, and were armed with revolvers.

Despatches received in this city last night, from Baton Rouge, state that there were ten deaths from cholera in that city on the 20th. A slight disturbance took place between two negroes and half a dozen white rowdies who attacked them. One of the latter was killed.

Markets are quiet to-day. Holders of cotton are firm, though buyers are not willing to pay the prices generally asked.

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

The Rebel Mayor Monroe Snubbed—Cholera Subsiding—Plot to Assassinate General Sheridan—Red River Closed to Navigation.

NEW ORLEANS, August 22.—Mayor Monroe called upon the military authorities last night, and impudently demanded to know when the soldiers were to be removed from the city and the police allowed to resume their functions. The only reply deigned the Mayor was his being shown to the door by a sergeant and two soldiers at the point of a bayonet.

There were only three cholera deaths yesterday.

A plot to assassinate General Sheridan was discovered by the military night before last. No arrests have yet been made, and the particulars have not been made public. We only know that the design was to accomplish his death by the explosion of a shell made for the occasion.

Advices from Shreveport, 17th, say the Red River department is unusually low, and must now be given up by large boats, and may be considered closed.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Cotton Prospects—Proposed Settlement of Freedmen in Texas.

FORTRESS MONROE, August 21.—Advices from the interior counties of North Carolina state that the cotton crop is looking well, and in some sections even better than on the Roanoke River. The county of Edgecombe is expected to yield from 18,000 to 20,000 bales, and other counties in like proportion.

A party of benevolent gentlemen from the North contemplate a settlement of freedmen in Texas. ... the purchase of ... Austin County for the purpose. They will erect churches, school houses, and quarters for the freedmen, and furnish good wages and constant employment. The project is endorsed by Gens. Howard and Thomas.

FROM KANSAS.

Death of Ex-Governor Connelly, of New Mexico—Rich Gold and Silver Mines Discovered—Railroad Contract Awarded.

LAWRENCE, Kansas, August 22.—Santa Fe dates to the 12th say ex-Governor Connelly died to-day. Governor Mitchell has gone on a visit to the Gila River gold mines. Secretary Arny is Acting Governor during his absence.

Very rich gold and silver mines have been discovered thirty-five miles from Fort Stanton.

KANSAS CITY, August 22.—The contract for the building and complete equipment of the first one hundred miles of the Kansas City and Fort Scott Railroad, was to-day awarded to Waterman & Co., who will commence work immediately.

Maryland Congressional Nominations.

BALTIMORE, August 22.—The Unconditional Union party are holding Congressional nominating Conventions to-day.

In the Second Congressional District, including seven wards of Baltimore City, Hon. John L. Thomas was renominated by acclamation.

In the Fourth Congressional District Convention, which met at Frederick City at noon to-day, Hon. Frank Thomas was renominated by acclamation.

The Third Congressional District Union Convention have nominated J. J. Stewart for Congress. Mr. Stewart holds the office of Assessor of Internal Revenue for the Third District.

From Springfield.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., August 22.—The President, Treasurer and Secretary of the State Agricultural Society will leave on this evening's train for Chicago, to attend a meeting of the Committee on Grounds, Buildings and Citizens' Prizes, at the Tremont House, to-morrow.

Pratt County has to-day settled in full with the State Treasurer for 1865.

The Circuit Court of this county is in session, but no business has yet been transacted.

The weather to-day is cold, rainy and disagreeable.

The doctors report much sickness.

Mexican Items.

NEW ORLEANS, August 22.—The Rio Grande *Courier* of the 18th and 17th ... Carvajal, ... Governor of Tamaulipas, and General J. M. J. Carvajal by the garrison of Matamoras. They appointed Colonel Servando Canales ... General Jose De La Jansa is also in Brownsville, following his superior officer.

Cortinas was still about Mier and Reynosa.

The new ... at Matamoras had made ... on the Saturday of $...,000, and another on the Thursday following of $180,000.

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 21.—Harvey Lee, Judge of the Sixteenth Judicial District, was killed at Sacramento on Sunday, being thrown from his buggy.

The California Union State Central Committee have requested Senators Conness and Cole, Representatives McRuer, Bidwell and Higby, and Frederick Billings, Richard Chancey and Moses Ellis, now at the East, to attend the Southern Unionists' Convention, and assure that body of the hearty sympathy of the Unionists of California.

Arrest of a Counterfeiter.

AUGUSTA, Maine, August 22.—Simon Batchelder, of Palermo, a noted counterfeiter and principal of a gang in these parts, who have been engaged in putting into circulation a large amount of counterfeits on the Highland National Bank of Newburgh, New York, was arrested last night in Palermo, and taken to Portland this morning. This makes the sixth arrest among the gang.

Baptist Missionary Convention.

RICHMOND, August 22.—The American Baptist Missionary Convention (colored) adopted resolutions to-day consolidating with the Northwestern and Southern Baptist Convention. Also a resolution declaring colonization detrimental to the interests of colored people, and claiming equal natural and civil rights.

Mortuary.

SCRANTON, Pa., August 22.—Rev. Dr. Brainard, the veteran pastor of the old Pine street church in Philadelphia, died suddenly last night.

PERRYVILLE, Pa., August 22.—General James Nagle, a hero of the Mexican and the late war, died this morning.

Boston Postmastership.

BOSTON, August 22.—It is reported that George Lunt will be appointed Postmaster of Boston.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, August 22.

FLOUR—Firm. GRAIN—Wheat firm. Corn—A declining tendency. ... WHISKEY—Steady, at $2.25.

Card from Health Officer Bridges.

CHICAGO, August 22d, 1866.

Editors Tribune:

In your report of the proceedings of the Board of Fire and Health, in the Tribune of this morning, there occurs a mistake which you will please correct. ...

...

T. B. BRIDGES.

Soldiers' Reunion at Aurora.

Soldiers of Kane, DuPage, DeKalb and Kendall Counties, rally round the flag at Aurora, on Monday, August 27th, 1866. Come soldiers, mechanics, farmers, laborers, working men and ladies—all who are in favor of keeping our country out of the hands of Southern rebels and Northern Copperheads, who murdered our heroic Lincoln, are requested to meet in council at Aurora, Monday, August 27th. ... General John A. Logan and other distinguished speakers will address the meeting. Special trains will run over the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy road, from Mendota to Aurora, ... Frank Lombard's ... Glee Club will be in attendance. ...

By order of Committee.

S. W. ...

New Advertisements.

NEW CASH HOUSE.

CHOICE GOODS!

PARTRIDGE, SMITH & STREETER, DRY GOODS JOBBERS,

64 and 66 Michigan-av.

Adjoining the Adams House, offer full lines of Domestic and Fancy Dry Goods, Notions and Hosiery,

CHEAP FOR CASH.

LINEN FINISH.

We have just succeeded in producing a

PERFECT IMITATION

Of a Linen Collar, in our new

Linen Finish Enamelled Collar,

Which we now offer to the public as the nearest to linen that can possibly be made in paper. The collar has to be perfect that

THE THREADS SHOW,

And being also enamelled, it has the appearance of a

NEW LINEN COLLAR

OF THE FINEST LAUNDRY FINISH.

We invite the attention of the trade to this new invention, ... UNION PAPER COLLAR CO. ...

CONGRESS COLLAR CO.,

11 and 13 LaSalle-st., Chicago.

UNION NATIONAL GIFT CONCERT.

The FIRST and ONLY one to be given this summer will POSITIVELY come off

THURSDAY EVENING, Aug. 30th.

SECURE YOUR TICKETS NOW.

Should the Concert NOT take place as above, ticket-holders will have their money refunded. ...

BRYAN, HOSBROOK & CO.

DR. LIGHTHILL

FROM NEW YORK CITY.

Can only be consulted at the SHERMAN HOUSE on DEAFNESS, DISCHARGES FROM THE EAR, CATARRH, BRONCHITIS, and diseases of the EYE, EAR, THROAT and LUNGS.

Operations for CATARACT, CROSS EYES, and all other operations in Ophthalmic Surgery successfully performed.

Camp Meeting

For CHICAGO DISTRICT, will be held on the Camp Ground ... commencing August 28d, at 2 o'clock ...

CHEAP COAL.

For the next thirty days, I will sell from our Yard,

232 East Twelfth-st.,

ILLINOIS COAL,

At the following prices: ...

TO WHOLESALE GROCERS AND LIQUOR DEALERS.

A gentleman who has been engaged in business ...

Notice to Builders.

A Plan and Specifications of a ... Building can be seen at J. T. BOYES & CO'S ...

LOAN OF $1,500

WANTED for two years on house and lot worth $4,000. Apply to SAMUEL GEHR, ... 113 Dearborn-st.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned ... is this day dissolved by mutual consent. ... THOS. W. BLAYNEY.

The undersigned will carry on the business of General Insurance Agents, ... BLAYNEY & CO. ...

Smith, Blayney & Co., GENERAL INSURANCE AGENTS, 21 LASALLE-ST.

Represent the following well-known first-class Companies: ...

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—We, the undersigned, have this day formed a copartnership ...

Chicago, Aug. 11th, 1866.

TO LAWYERS.—A young lawyer (an American) who has been ...

MASONIC.—There will be a meeting ...

PERSONAL. E. G. RANDALL ...

NORTHERN TRANSPORTATION CO.—For Ogdensburgh, ... EMPIRE, ... will leave on FRIDAY EVENING, August ...

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Board of ... until August ...

New Advertisements.

ONE MORE HERRING'S SAFE IN THE GREAT FIRE At Portland! ANOTHER TRIUMPH!

There is no such Word as Fail in their Vocabulary!

... New York: GENTLEMEN: A Cabinet Iron Safe, ...

... Very respectfully, Your obedient servant, FRANCIS O. J. SMITH.

Manufactured only by HERRING & CO., 40 Stateset., Chicago, ... Herring, Farrell & Sherman, 251 Broadway, New York. Farrell, Herring & Co., Philadelphia.

DR. CLOCK'S EXCELSIOR HAIR RESTORATIVE! Dr. Clock's Excelsior Hair Restorative ... To Restore Gray or Faded Hair ... The Only Known Dressing ... Stops the Hair Falling Off. PRODUCES HAIR ON BALD HEADS ...

DR. F. B. CLOCK, Proprietor ...

FULLER, FINCH & FULLER, CHICAGO, General Northwestern Agents.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY.

MILWAUKEE DIVISION.

On and after TUESDAY, August 21st, ...

ROSEHILL, CALVARY & EVANSTON.

... H. P. STANWOOD, General Passenger Agent.

FAIRBANK, PECK & CO., No. 134 South Water Street, ... **LARD AND TALLOW OILS**, STEARIC LIGHTS, **Vaxeme and Tallow Candles**, Lubricating and Burning Oils.

Commission Goods.

100 Cases of Seasonable WOOLEN GOODS, at manufacturers' prices.

STURGES, McALLISTER & CO., 2, 4 and 6 Rush Street.

DETECTIVE POLICE AGENCY.

WM. TURTLE & CO.,

LONGWORTH'S WINE HOUSE, CINCINNATI.

GOLDEN WEDDING, SPARKLING CATAWBA, ... CATAWBA, ISABELLA AND DELAWARE.

... WEITZEL, MARTIN & CO., ...

VARNISH.

The proprietors of the Northwestern Varnish Works ... CLOUGH & TILLINGHAST, No. 19 Wells-st., Chicago.

TEETH

Extracted WITHOUT PAIN ...

PLOWS FOR FALL TRADE.

TRUSSES

HORSES.

CHESTNUT STREET FEMALE SEMINARY, ...

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned ...

TO LUMBER DEALERS AND ...

TEACHER.

NO CHOLERA!

... T. DUPAR, ...

TO NEWSPAPER PUBLISHERS.

...

Fifty Good ...

The Chicago Tribune.

DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY.

OFFICE No. 51 CLARK-ST.

[illegible]

THURSDAY, AUGUST 23, 1866.

THE PEACE-MAKING POWER.

When the Confederate States were called upon to issue evidences of debt in lieu of money, they wrote upon the face of their bonds the stipulation that the same would be paid in six months after a treaty of peace with the United States. When Mr. Lincoln visited Hampton Roads to meet the rebel agents and receive as he expected the submission of the rebels he was met with Davis' [illegible] offer of negotiation for peace "between the two countries." During the war there was a continued struggle on the part of the rebels to procure some recognition of their nationality, and in that effort they were persistently supported by the Copperheads of the North. There are on record in this State, the resolves of the Copperhead majority of one House of the State Legislature, which not only denounced the war on the Confederate States, as unjust and tyrannical, but demanded and immediate cessation of hostilities and the appointment of commissioners to treat for, and arrange the terms of peace. Except, however, in the resolutions of Copperhead Conventions, there was never any recognition of the Confederacy as a political entity, and consequently each man engaged in the rebellion was held to be responsible for his own acts, and the war was prosecuted not against a nation, not against political States, but against masses of individuals in insurrection and rebellion against the Government of the United States. There was therefore no treaty of peace to be made and concluded with anybody. All that was required to secure peace was the abandonment of the rebellion by those engaged in it. That being done, the war necessarily stopped, and the disposition of the guilty population engaged in it was left to the discretion of the officer who received their submission in the field, to the Executive clemency, to the charity and mercy of the law-making power, and to the cause of civil justice. That was all there was to be done in making peace. In the face of these unquestionable facts, we find in the New York Times an article which, under the peculiar circumstances demands attention. The editors of that paper, Messrs. Weed and Raymond, hold at present a semi-official relation with the Government. One of them wrote the declaration of principles and the address adopted by the Philadelphia Convention. That declaration and address the President has accepted as his own. Anything, therefore, coming from that source has a character which its own merits would ordinarily fail to secure for it. In answer to the allegation that—

"When President Johnson sent Provisional Governors to the South; when he called conventions in those States, and prescribed the qualifications of voters; when he exacted certain conditions as essential to his permission to the State to set its machinery in motion, he did infringe upon the dignity and rights of the States, and he usurped a power that did not belong to him."

The New York Times says:

"It may be admitted that the action of the President in the cases referred to involved the exercise of powers of an extraordinary nature. The powers exercised in ordinary circumstances would amount to usurpation, and would be indefensible. Their justification is found in the occasion which called them forth, and in the wide discretion vested in the Executive in a period of war."

What was the occasion that called upon the President to do acts which amount to indefensible usurpation? There was no war existing at that time that is not existing now; in point of fact the people of the insurrectionary districts were then abjectly submissive, while now they are defiantly insolent. When President Johnson by one stroke of his pen declared constitutions and governments older than that of the Union itself, to be null and void, there was not an armed man in rebellion in the United States, nor a traitor who dared to boast of his treason, and insultingly insist upon the extermination of the Northern people. There was never at the South a state of more profound peace, or of more universal submission to national authority than at the time he resorted to this "indefensible usurpation." There was no circumstances of any nature or kind which can justify usurpation of power by the President. To admit such a doctrine, is to admit that national and personal liberty, public and private security, are at the discretionary power of an Executive, who, upon his own motion, may grasp the sword and the purse; may blot out the States and erect new ones; may disperse Congresses and establish others; may, in short, declare himself dictator. To admit or concede that there can be a defensible usurpation of power by the Executive, is to admit that Andrew Johnson will be justified in proclaiming himself dictator whenever, in his judgment, the "occasion" may demand it. We insist now, before the dictatorship is undertaken, that, under no circumstances of peace or war, can there be an "occasion" when the President can usurp powers not vested in him by law. The moment he does that, his head is as justly due to the block as that of an other traitor. We will not stop now to discuss the particular matters of usurpation which his friends charge him with, but content ourselves for the present in calling attention to the fact that the whole crime with which the President accuses Congress, and for which that body is denounced, is a refusal on the part of that branch of the Government to accept, without question, State Governments which it is frankly conceded have been erected by the Executive through acts of "indefensible usurpation."

But the more important point we wish to notice in the semi-official declarations of the President is the effort to give to the Confederacy a post mortem recognition of nationality. The Times adds to the extraordinary statement we have quoted, the no less extraordinary one that it will not be denied—

"That the power of making peace is vested by the Constitution in the President, and in no degree in Congress. It is the part of the war power [illegible]"

[illegible]

atrocious in itself, but perfectly consistent with the theory of "defensible usurpation," and with deliberations of the chances of success in declaring a dictatorship.

The same semi-official declaration of Executive doctrine, assumes that it will not be denied that the power of making peace is vested by the Constitution in the President and in no degree in Congress. By what clause this power of making a peace is vested in the President to the exclusion of Congress, is more than we know. Congress alone has the power of declaring war. The President is commander-in-chief. Should Congress declare war with England, and the President refuse to carry on that war, and make a peace, in violation of the declaration or purpose of the war, we venture to say he would soon discover that his power to make peace was remarkably deficient. The President can make treaties at any time with foreign nations, but those treaties are not binding until ratified by two-thirds of the Senate. He can make peace in that way, and in that alone. As commander-in-chief he can conclude an armistice, or suspend hostilities, but to conclude a peace in any form binding upon the nation, except by a treaty to be ratified by the Senate, is as much beyond his province as it is beyond that of any other individual officer of the Government. If he has concluded a peace with these rebel States, then the terms of that peace to be binding must be ratified by two-thirds of the Senate, and that body has it in their power to reject such terms or to amend them, or to change them at their pleasure.

We look upon this latest defence of the President as the weakest that has yet been made in his behalf. It is the most reckless. It begins with a claim that in his discretion he may commit the most "indefensible usurpation," extending even to the threatened dictatorship; it then concedes to each State whose people were in rebellion a nationality utterly repugnant to the Constitution, and claims for these people rights secured to them by treaties of peace concluded between the President, on the part of the United States, and the governments erected by usurpation on the other part. Such a declaration of doctrine would at any time be outrageous, but taken in connection with the declaration of a possible dictatorship, it has a peculiar and significant atrocity.

SHERIDAN'S DESPATCHES.

We publish this morning in our special despatches, an assurance received from unquestionable authority, that the despatches published as received from General Sheridan respecting the New Orleans riots are deliberate forgeries. General Sheridan's despatches were directed to General Grant at the headquarters of the army; from there they were sent to the War Department, from there they were communicated to the President. They have never seen daylight since, but in lieu of them, despatches purporting to be Sheridan's, but really mutilated, perverted versions of them, were furnished from the White House for publication. The extreme nervousness of the President at certain hours of the day, his sensitiveness and susceptibility to great emotion, was forcibly narrated by himself in his speech to the Convention Committee. He said to that committee that when, sitting in the Executive Mansion, he received the despatch from Philadelphia informing him of the arm-in-arm entrance of the Massachusetts and South Carolina delegates, "I could not finish reading the despatch to one associated with me in the office, for my own feelings overcame me." We suppose that Sheridan's despatches must have reached him when he was equally liable to be overcome by his feelings. We can understand how he must have felt when he read the story as told by Sheridan. We can even understand how it might have happened that he was unable to finish reading a despatch which told him that his friends were cruel, malignant, cowardly murderers; that they had neither honesty, patriotism nor humanity; that they had deliberately planned a scheme of wholesale assassination, and under the special protection of Andrew Johnson had carried it into execution; that the Convention was a harmless body of inoffensive men, and that the real violators of public order and peace were the President's selected and chosen friends.

Had the President suppressed these despatches entire he would have avoided the act of flagrant injustice which was committed in publishing false versions of these despatches and perverted statements of their contents. That was an act so mean and disreputable, that we are not surprised that the whole army, from General Grant down to the lowest subaltern, resent it as a personal outrage. By the rules of the service, neither Grant nor Sheridan can publish the genuine despatches, and the President, day after day, permits the fraud and injustice to Sheridan and the public to continue uncorrected.

AN HONEST AVOWAL.

The letter of Hon. Thomas Ewing to the Philadelphia Convention is much admired in Copperhead circles, and is proclaimed as a conservative document of great power and weight. Here is a sample of it. In discussing the relations of the rebel States to the Union, Mr. Ewing said:

"*It follows, as a necessary consequence, that even in the heat and violence of the rebellion the States in which rebel violence most prevailed were each and all of them, as States, entitled to their representation in the two Houses of Congress.*"

This is precisely what we have contended was the logical sequence of the Philadelphia platform, of General Dix's speech, and of Andrew Johnson's position. It is gratifying to find that one of the most conspicuous champions of the new party, and who had been selected to preside over the Philadelphia Convention, avows that according to the Johnson theory all the Southern States were entitled to representation in the Congress of the United States at the very time we were fighting the battle of Gettysburg. This monstrous assumption is necessitated by the denial of the power of Congress to prescribe conditions of restoration to the rebel States. If there has been any period since December, 1860, that the rebels have forfeited their right to seats in Congress, that right cannot be recovered without the consent of the law-making power. The chain of title to seats in Congress must be asserted to be unbroken, else Congress must be consulted when the chain comes to be mended. Mr. Ewing perceives the untenable ground held by Johnson and the Copperheads. He sees clearly that if the seceded States lost their right to seats in Congress during the war, the Executive has no authority to restore those seats to the rebels. Either they had the right to seats throughout the war, or Congress alone can restore them to their former practical relations to the Union. The President can neither expel a member of Congress nor admit one. His duties begin and end with enforcing the laws which Congress enacts. Whatever Johnson has done, according to Ewing's doctrine, in the way of making State Constitutions and Governments in the South, are acts of usurpation, and are therefore unconstitutional, null and void. If his opinion is correct, the amendment abolishing slavery has not been adopted, and the rebel States may lawfully proceed to reduce the freedmen to bondage.

If "it follows as a necessary consequence," as Mr. Ewing asserts, that "even in the heat and violence of the rebellion the insurgent States were entitled to representation in Congress," they lost their case by not keeping their delegations in the capitol. Twenty-two rebel Senators and sixty rebel Representatives added to the Peace Copperheads, would have constituted a majority in both branches of the Thirty-eighth Congress; and they might have refused to vote a man or a dollar for the prosecution of the war; they might have ordered the army disbanded, removed the capital away from Washington to some Northern town, and allowed the insurgents to dictate their own terms of peace and partition the Union to themselves. The Ewing doctrine simply means that the national Government has no Constitutional right of self-defence against insurgent States; in other words, that the Union is a loose confederacy of sovereign States, and is not a nation with the power to protect or perpetuate its existence. This is the Calhoun doctrine pure and simple. And Mr. Ewing is driven into the necessity of accepting it, in order to deprive Congress of the power to prescribe conditions of re-admission to a participation in the Government to the captured, subdued and pardoned rebels of the Southern section of the Union. The Copperheads must take the same horn of the dilemma, or concede the position contended for by the Republicans. But in either case where does it place their man Johnson?

REMOVALS FROM OFFICE.

It is quite likely that the question of Government appointments to office will soon receive attention at the hands of the courts. Congress having failed to do its duty by passing a law explanatory of the clauses in the Constitution bearing on that subject, the courts must decide whether that instrument is really the law of the land, or whether precedents and customs of various past administrations, paying no attention to the written law, shall prevail. Attorney General Stanberry is said to have given the President his opinion that he not only has power to turn out present incumbents and appoint others, but he also has power to re-appoint those whom the Senate have rejected. Let us read the law on this subject. The Constitution says, Art. 2, Sec. 2: "And he shall nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint Ambassadors and other public Ministers and Consuls, Judges of the Supreme Court and all other officers of the United States whose appointments are not herein otherwise provided for and which shall be established by law. * * The President shall have power to fill up all vacancies that may happen during the recess of the Senate by granting commissions which [illegible]"

So, really, the President has no power to appoint at all during the session of the Senate; he can only nominate for the advice and consent of that body. During the recess of the Senate, if language means anything, he has no power to remove any office-holder whomsoever. He can only fill a vacancy created by death, resignation or other disability. It is useless for Attorney General Stanberry to point out what has been done by other Presidents. The ignoring of a written law cannot repeal that law. It may not be enforced, but when appealed to, it must be the law of the land, and govern the courts and juries. If it were not so criminals need only point to the fact that a law has not been enforced to defend or extenuate their crimes.

We advise every office-holder coming under the President's guillotine this fall to refuse to vacate his position, and to test by concert of action the Presidential power. The offices belong to the country, not to A. Johnson, and this, we believe, the courts will decide, if the question ever comes before them.

IOWA AT THE PHILADELPHIA CONVENTION.

It appears, after diligent inquiry, that General Thomas H. Benton was the only man from Iowa in the Philadelphia Convention who bore any similitude to a Republican. How much of a Republican he is we shall presently show. He has been put prominently forward on account of his being the nephew and namesake of his uncle, the great Missourian, whose mantle most certainly has not fallen on his shoulders. But names, if nothing else could be got, were what the Johnsonites wanted, and even these, except on the Copperhead side, were scarce.

Mr. Benton has lived many years in Iowa, having been the Democratic candidate in 1857 for Superintendent of Public Instruction, when he defeated Mr. Harlan, late Secretary of the Interior, by a very meagre majority. He served two terms in that office, and retired to private life. When the passage of the Nebraska Bill created such a revolution in Western politics, and crushed out the Democratic party in most or all of the Western States, Mr. Benton left with the crowd, though he never made himself conspicuous as a politician. When the war broke out he was appointed Colonel of a regiment, and acquitted himself well, being promoted Brigadier General. On coming home, he found the Republicans of Iowa ready to take the most radical ground to secure, not only a peace, but a permanent one, which, by no human possibility, should ever again be disturbed. Their State Convention, meeting early in June 1865, took high ground, while all was yet uncertain and unsettled throughout the country. It called for a vote of the people to be taken in order to strike out the word "white" from their Constitution, and passed strong resolutions in favor of impartial suffrage for all. This was the first note sounded by the conquering, ruling party, and its effect on the South was great. They felt at once that if a Northwestern State, usually so conservative, would take such a position, they must speedily prepare to succumb, which they would have done, had the general government taken equally high ground.

General Benton thought his time had now come, and he bolted from his friends, procured a nomination from a so-called Soldiers' Convention, composed of Copperheads, for Governor, against Governor Stone, who was renominated, and made the issue direct with the party from which he had deserted. Governor Stone challenged General Benton to meet him on the stump in debate, which the latter declined, but went dodging round the fence corners and cross roads, working in his own way. Governor Stone was elected by a decided majority and General Benton was left out in the cold. Recently it has been reported that he has been offered the place of First Assistant Postmaster General if he would engineer the new party in his State and at Philadelphia. He was probably the only man there from his own State, utterly destitute of any constituency to represent, for he will not probably carry a corporal's guard of Republicans with him. Not another man of any prominence whatever in the Republican party of Iowa, has sought fellowship with him. Even Clay Dean has more followers than he.

THE GOLD MARKET.

Five-Twenties are steadily advancing again in London. The market price in Lombard street yesterday was 70¾, as per advices received by the Cable, an advance of 3 within one week. Based on this quotation, the value of a gold dollar ought to be 142½ in currency, which is 7c less than gold closed in New York yesterday afternoon. This anomalous condition is entirely attributable to the mania of speculation, which centres in the New York gold room.

The "shorts," who have been speculating for a decline in the precious metals, in consequence of the gradual improvement of Five-Twenties in Europe, have been "cornered," and in order to meet their contracts, prefer borrowing the gold at the rate of *five-eighths of one per cent per day*, to purchasing it in open market, fearing that if they should do so a combination would be immediately formed against them, by which the price would be run up to a still higher figure. This rate of interest would seem at first sight to be of small account, but, in reality, it is a stretch of usury far exceeding the demands of the most unscrupulous pawnbroker. Five-eights per cent per day is equivalent to eighteen and three-fourths per cent per month, or two hundred and twenty-six per cent per annum. Loaning gold at this rate for a steady business would be a far more profitable occupation than stealing, even under the most favorable conditions. This condition of things cannot continue. Striving to hold gold up seven cents higher than the foreign market for United States bonds, is like attempting to defy the law of gravitation, or to stop the revolution of the earth on its axis. No combination is strong enough to do it.

THE GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.

The Copperhead papers are filled with alarm concerning the organization known as the Grand Army of the Republic. If Andrew Johnson should attempt to play Julius Cæsar on the American people, or to put rebels into Congress by force, or to commit any other great crime against republican institutions, he would probably find an enemy in the Grand Army of the Republic, which numbers at least one hundred thousand veteran soldiers in Illinois alone. These men are the very soul of patriotism and public virtue. Having periled their lives for their country, it is not likely that they are now going to do it an injury. On the contrary it is their purpose to see that the Republic receives no detriment. They are the National Guards, as any traitor will find to his cost who attempts to set himself for a dictator, as Andrew Johnson says he could do if he were not so pious and virtuous.

FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

The correspondence which we publish elsewhere between Hon. N. B. Judd and a committee of the returned soldiers of Cook County, settles the question of Mr. Judd's candidacy for Congress, and assures him the support of the soldiers in the coming canvass. Mr. Judd accepts the nomination subject to the decision of the Republican Convention, and announces the principles which will govern his action—principles which must command the assent of every Republican voter in the District. The soldiers in their communication declare that they will support no man at the polls who was not unequivocally and zealously on the side of the Union throughout the war.

Senator Grimes of Iowa has written a letter to the Chairman of the Republican Central Committee of that State, in response to certain interrogatories addressed to him by friends concerning the elections to be held this fall for State Senators, who will hold their seats in the Legislature at the time that his own present term of office expires. He says that his mind is made up to retire from public life at the end of his present term of office, if not before, and that he shall "inflexibly adhere to that purpose." His letter is published in the Burlington *Hawk Eye*, which journal comments upon it as follows:

"Senator Grimes' letter announcing his determination to retire from public life at the close of his present term, will be received with surprise by the people of the State, and will cause feelings of regret [illegible]"

[illegible]

We coincide with the *Hawk Eye* in the opinion that the nation at large has claims upon Senator Grimes which he is not at liberty to disregard. When a statesman has reached the commanding position which Mr. Grimes holds, and brings to the discharge of his duties the courage and singleness of purpose which have always distinguished him, his retirement from public life must be considered a national misfortune. We trust that between now and the expiration of Mr. Grimes' term of office, which is happily some distance off, he may be persuaded to reconsider his decision.

—Rev. Henry E. Parker, of Concord, N. H., has [illegible]

FROM PARIS.

Letter from Rev. Dr. Patton.

The Public Parks, Galleries, Fountains and Streets of Paris.

[Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

PARIS, August 3, 1866.

Here I am in the metropolis of gaiety and worldly pleasure! Nothing more nearly represents Bunyan's Vanity Fair than Paris with its endless sights for the eye, and sounds for the ear, and gratifications for every sense. The aspect is wholly different from that of London, and to a native New Yorker, like myself, is much more cheerful and attractive. The air seems clearer and brighter, free from fog and smoke; the streets are broader and straighter, as a whole, and the buildings are far more splendid and imposing. I was not quite prepared for so light and modern an appearance in so ancient a place. But the building material is a cream-colored stone, almost exactly like our famous building stone in Chicago; so that Paris has something familiar, at least. And, then, the present Emperor has opened so many broad avenues through the heart of old rookeries, and erected so many magnificent edifices, that he has almost remodelled the city. Indeed, my guide book has a large plan of the city, entitled "New Plan of Paris," which, compared with an old one, shows marvellous changes. Hence one sees little of the crookedness, dinginess, dirt and ruin often associated with ancient cities. Old ruins are at a discount in Paris. If a house is not worth keeping in repair, the cry is, down with it and up with another! Thus the place keeps bright and new, and the more especially as wood, rather than coal, appears to be the fuel.

Another surprise may be noted: a large river running through a city of a million and a half of people, with no sign of commerce, and scarce an indication of filth. On beholding the Seine one says, How clear the water is! See the women by hundreds washing clothes! Look at the floating baths on every hand, for gentlemen not only, but for ladies also, with schools for swimming attached! But where are the sailing vessels and the steamboats? Here are nothing but wood rafts and row boats! And so it is. The Seine runs with a swift, clear stream through Paris, dividing it in halves and crossed by numberless solid and tasteful free bridges. Massive stone quays line each bank, but no masts nor smoke-pipes rise to entangle the view and mar the beauty of the scene.

And it were vain for me to add my faint praise to the public grounds so often described by others, whose extent and adornment by flowers, lakes, statuary, groves and attractive walks fill an American with astonishment, and make him feel that his own country is in this respect but half civilized. I hope Central Park in New York will do much to educate the nation, and to secure in all our large cities similar beauty, with opportunity of recreation for the masses. Why should not the people in free America do for themselves, from an intelligent conception of their wants, what Kings and Emperors do for them in Europe? What a bare, dry, dirty, and merely mercantile appearance, our cities must present to the foreigner, as though we cared only for money, and were devoid of taste. When I see the results produced here by artistic skill and ingenuity on surfaces not naturally favorable, I believe that even the dead level of Chicago could be transformed into large and beauteous parks upon its present outskirts, which should be connected by broad, well-paved avenues or boulevards circling around the city, and thus making a grand drive and promenade. A million dollars so laid out would return ten millions in increased value in a few years of surrounding property, besides the joy and blessing of the thing itself for all generations to come. Cities should be empowered by the State Legislature to take all necessary land, as do railroads, at a fair valuation, for the public good in this particular. Politicians need not fear to move in the matter, as it would be sure to be popular. The intelligence of our native citizens could be made to appreciate it, while the foreigner from the Old World would hail with delight the return of lost pleasures. Excuse this digression, but the theme in its moral, as well as its artistic bearings, is worthy of a sermon from every minister.

Next to this I would insist on free public galleries of sculpture and painting, such as that of the Louvre in Paris, in which enjoyment and education proceed together. An untravelled American has absolutely no conception of the treasures of art here collected and gratuitously exhibited, from the most ancient to the most modern, and visited too by all ranks. I was especially pleased to see females so largely represented among the artists who were copying the masterpieces of the galleries. Many of them have acquired great skill in this work, and command high prices for their paintings. What can be better adapted to the sensitive nature, the refined taste, the quick eye and the delicate touch of woman than such pursuits? There is a single drawback, at least at first, to one's enjoyment, in these French galleries; which is, the fidelity to nature, in all its *nudities*, in the representation of the human form. Unclothed nature is a favorite subject with artists of both ancient and modern times; but we do not see in America such vast numbers of Venuses, Junos, Psyches, Adonises, Cupids, Graces, Endymions, Proserpines, &c., on canvas and in such very cool marble, for summer, even, as meet the eye in foreign picture galleries; and our artists find higher subjects than the lustful loves of the gods and goddesses. It is true that no higher animal beauty can be found, or perhaps imagined, than that of the perfect female form, and there is no doubt that Adam and Eve in their respective masculine and feminine beauty, walked the garden of Eden in nude innocence. It is quite likely, moreover, that if we were suddenly to be transported to the planet Venus, and were to find it inhabited by perfectly nude beings of a race similar to our own, the shock would be but temporary, and in a few hours all would seem natural and right. Nevertheless, it does not seem quite modest and safe, in this frail world, to practice on that principle, even on canvass or in marble. Yet it is marvellous to see how soon people accommodate themselves to circumstances, and young gentlemen and ladies spend hours admiring and copying pictures from whose realities they would fly in shame, if not in disgust. But then there is a great deal in a thing being first classical, and secondly artistic, and thirdly foreign; and at all events I have described things as they are, acknowledging that the universality of the practice has made it so familiar to me now that I notice it far less than at first. The French standard of propriety in all the delicate arrangements of life differs widely from ours, as a short and observant walk along the streets and through the public gardens or parks will prove. Whether such things have or have not their connection with the loose morals particularly attributable to French society I may not determine, and will only say that vice is far less obtrusive here than in London, where its display on the public streets after nightfall is tenfold worse than anything to be witnessed here. And at the same time I may observe that you nowhere see in Paris the mass of beggary, of disease, of stupid, dull, brutal-like degradation which is so common in the lower classes of London; and in both cities I have taken special pains to go among the common people, and to visit frequently the streets in which they live, both by day and by night, that I may learn of men as well as things while abroad.

Paris is a city of order and cleanliness, and is under a very thorough municipal system. But it seems much like the order of a military camp, for the soldiers are everywhere. The city is completely girdled with fortifications, twenty-seven miles in length, and in this Romish community there are but forty-two parish churches, while there are twenty-nine barracks, holding nearly 30,000 soldiers, besides thirteen detached forts in the suburbs—the two just equalling the churches. You find a man with a musket every few steps, in front of public buildings, in the parks, and at the places of amusement, while Zouaves and Chasseurs crowd the sidewalks. The principal streets are now laid down in cement, on which the carriages run very smoothly and quietly. Whether experience proves this to be preferable to blocks of stone, or whether the long-headed Emperor thinks the latter have been too useful in revolutionary barricades, and therefore substitutes a harmless material, I do not know.

Allow me also to say that we can learn a useful lesson of the Old World in the matter of drinking fountains, which are here made no small ornament, while they serve the daily convenience of thousands. It would well repay the friends of temperance to expend large sums in building numerous fountains in every large city; for not a few who now spend their money for liquor would refresh themselves with water were it always at hand. It is quite common abroad to see an inscription on a drinking fountain, telling the public to whom it is indebted for the combination of beauty and utility. Public-spirited men of Chicago! will you not urge the four great improvements imperatively demanded in a city of 200,000 inhabitants, to wit: a large public park, of not less than one hundred acres for each division, with connecting Boulevards; a free gallery of the fine arts; fountains of ornament and use at the principal points of concourse; and well paved streets without ditches! We may then have a beautiful as well as large and wealthy city.

Messrs. Lunt, Blair, Wells and other Chicagoans are here.

WM. W. PATTON.

Fenian Meeting at Lincoln, Ill.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

LINCOLN, Ill., August 20.

At a meeting of the Fenian Brotherhood, convened in this city on the 20th inst., a committee were appointed to draft resolutions, who submitted the following, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Fenian Brotherhood here [illegible]

[illegible]

WILLIAM SHEA, Chairman.

THE GERMAN WAR.

The Preliminaries of Peace Between Prussia and Austria.

THE COMING REVOLUTION IN AUSTRIA.

Napoleon's Disappointment from His Frontier Demand.

The Preliminaries of Peace Between Austria and Prussia.

The text of the preliminaries of peace and of the armistice concluded between Austria and Prussia, and published in Vienna, August 3d, is as follows:

PRELIMINARY TREATY OF PEACE.

Their Majesties the Emperor of Austria and the King of Prussia, animated by the desire of restoring to their countries the benefits of peace, have appointed plenipotentiaries to this effect, and with the object of determining the preliminaries of peace: His Majesty the Emperor of Austria, Count Aloysius Karolyi and Baron Adolphus von Brenner-Felsach; and his Majesty the King of Prussia, his President of the Council and Minister for Foreign Affairs, Otho Count von Bismark-Schonhausen, who, after having exchanged their full powers, found to be in good and proper form, have agreed upon the following fundamental stipulations as the basis of the peace to be concluded without delay:

ARTICLE 1. With the exception of the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom the territory of the Austrian monarchy remains intact. His Majesty the King of Prussia undertakes to withdraw his troops from the Austrian territories which they occupy, immediately upon the condition of peace, under reservation of the arrangements to be made upon the definitive conclusion of peace for the guarantee of the payment of the war indemnity.

ART. 2. His Majesty the Emperor of Austria recognizes the dissolution of the Germanic Confederation as it has hitherto existed, and gives his assent to a new organization of Germany without the participation of the Austrian empire. His Majesty also recognize the closer union which will be established by his Majesty the King of Prussia to the north of the line of the Main, and declares that he consents to the formation of a union by the German States situated to the south of this line, whose national bonds with the Confederation of North Germany will form the object of an ulterior understanding between the two parties.

ART. 3. The Emperor of Austria transfers to his Majesty the King of Prussia all the rights conferred to him by the peace of Vienna of October 30, 1864, in the Duchies of Schleswig and Holstein, with the reservation that the inhabitants of the district of North Schleswig shall be again united with Denmark if they express their desire by a vote freely given.

ART. 4. His Majesty the Emperor of Austria undertakes to pay to his Majesty the King of Prussia the sum of 40,000,000 thalers, in order to cover part of the expenses which the war has occasioned to Prussia. But from this sum will be deducted the amount of the indemnity for war expenses which his Majesty the Emperor of Austria is still entitled to claim from the Duchies of Schleswig and Holstein, by virtue of article twelve of the treaty of peace of October 30, 1864, above cited—namely, 15,000,000 thalers, with the addition of five millions as an equivalent for the maintenance of the Prussian army supported in the Austrian territory occupied by that army up to the moment of the conclusion of peace.

ART. 5. Agreeably to the desire expressed by his Majesty the Emperor of Austria, his Majesty the King of Prussia declares his readiness, upon the modifications to be made in Germany, to allow the territory of the kingdom of Saxony to subsist in its present extent, reserving to himself, on the other hand, to settle in detail, by a special treaty of peace with his Majesty the King of Saxony, the questions relative to the proportion to be borne by Saxony of the war expenses, as well as the future position of the kingdom of Saxony in the North German Confederation. On the other hand, his Majesty the Emperor of Austria promises to recognize the new organization which the King of Prussia will establish in the North of Germany, comprising the territorial modifications consequent thereon.

ART. 6. His Majesty the King of Prussia undertakes to determine his Majesty the King of Italy, his ally, to give his approval to the preliminaries of peace and to the armistice based upon these preliminaries, immediately the Venetian kingdom shall have been placed at his disposal by a declaration of his Majesty the Emperor of the French.

ART. 7. The ratifications of the present Convention will be exchanged at Nikolsburg within a period of two days at latest.

ART. 8. As soon as the ratification of the present Convention shall have been effected and exchanged, their Majesties, the Emperor of Austria and the King of Prussia, will appoint Plenipotentiaries, who will assemble at a place to be subsequently appointed, in order to conclude peace upon the basis of the present preliminary treaty, and to agree upon the conditions in detail.

ART. 9. For this purpose the contracting States, after having agreed upon these preliminaries, will conclude for the Austrian and Saxon armies, upon the one part, and for the Prussian army, upon the other, an armistice, the detailed conditions of which will be immediately settled in a military point of view. This armistice shall bear date from the 2d of August, until which day the present suspension of arms shall be prolonged. The armistice shall be, at the same time, concluded here with Bavaria, and General Baron von Manteuffel shall be charged to conclude with the Kingdom of Wurtemberg and the Grand Duchies of Baden and Hesse-Darmstadt, as soon as those States shall make application, an armistice commencing on the 2d of August, and based upon the present military state of possession.

In token of which the respective plenipotentiaries have signed the present convention, and have appended to it the seal of their arms.

Done at Nikolsburg, this 26th day of July, 1866.

VON BISMARK,
KAROLYI,
BRENNER.

THE ARMISTICE.

The undersigned, the Austrian Feldzeugmeister, Count von Degenfeld, and the Prussian General Baron von Moltke, authorized thereto by his Majesty the Emperor of Austria, and his Majesty the King of Prussia, after having exchanged their full powers and found them in good and proper form, conclude an armistice upon the following conditions:

The preliminaries of peace having been signed to-day, hostilities cease between the Austrian and Saxon troops upon the one part, and the Prussian troops upon the other, and an armistice for four weeks commences upon the 2d August. The following arrangements shall be valid pending the duration of this armistice:

1. Pending the duration of the armistice the Prussian troops shall observe a radius bounded on the west by the line of Egra, Pilsen, Tabor, Newhaus, Ziabinds and Znaim, those points being comprised therein. Upon the south the boundary is formed by the Thaya up to its junction with the March, then by this latter river in ascending its course as far as Napajedl, and lastly by a direct line drawn from this last point to Oderburg.

2. A radius of two miles around the fortress of Olmutz, and a radius of an Austrian mile around the fortresses of Josephstadt, Koniggratz and Theresienstadt cannot be occupied by the Prussian army; and the said fortresses may draw their provisions from these radii. A military road from Olmutz to Meseritsch, through Wolfkirchen, traversing the Prussian radius, is placed at the disposition of the fortress, and cannot be occupied by the Prussian army.

3. The military roads of Meissau, Scheltzdorf, Wittingau and Tabor, upon the one part, and Malatschka, Shalitz and Napajedl, upon the other part, are at the disposition of the Prussian troops, with a radius of occupation of two miles, to permit them to quit their positions to occupy the radius fixed by section 1.

4. The Prussian troops have the privilege of availing themselves, within the limits of the radius fixed by section 1, and pending the duration of the armistice, of all the ways of communication by land, by water and by railway, and the radius fixed by section four for the fortresses shall form no obstacle to those communications. The Prerau-Trubau railway section is excepted from this stipulation, in so far as it traverses the radius of the fortress of Olmutz.

5. The Austrian troops are prohibited from passing the line of demarcation agreed upon the 22d July, before the line of the Prussian forces shall have crossed the Thaya. The Imperial Government will receive notice as soon as the passage has been effected.

6. The sick in the portions of territory evacuated by the Prussian troops shall remain in those localities, with the surgeons and officials charged with their care. Further, the assistance of the authorities, their provisionment, and the means of transport are secured to them upon the part of Austria. No obstacle shall be offered, either during or after the armistice, to their transport to their own country, which, moreover, the Prussian Government shall effect as early as possible.

7. The provisionment of the Prussian troops is at the charge of the provinces they occupy. It shall not be raised by the Prussians by money contributions.

8. The property, warehouses and stores of the State shall not be seized by the Prussians, in so far at least as the latter have not already taken possession of them before the commencement of the armistice.

9. The Imperial and Royal Government shall provide for the civil servants returning as early as possible to their posts, in order to assist in the maintenance of the Prussian army.

10. In the interval from July 27 to August 2, the Austro-Saxon troops shall everywhere remain at a distance of a mile from the line of demarcation agreed upon the 22d of this month, in so far as that line is situated upon the left bank of the Danube. On the other hand, the prescribed line of demarcation must not be passed by the Prussians.

Done at Vienna this 26th July, 1866.

Count VON DEGENFELD,
BARON MOLTKE.

French Discontent and no Territorial Gain.

[Paris (Aug. 8) Correspondence of London Times.]

* * * At the same time it is useless to deny that the expectations, I will not say the hopes, of every man in France have been equally disappointed. With very rare exceptions all who thought and spoke on the subject entertained the firm conviction that the fortune of war would be in favor of Austria, and there is little doubt that this conviction was shared by the Emperor Napoleon himself. Few, if any, supposed that the Prussians, with all the advantage of their famous needle gun, and even with the aid of the Italians, were a match for the Austrians. The Emperor was so confident, that with all the habitual reserve he hardly concealed the hope that he should obtain the Rhine provinces without the cost of a single man or a franc. It was to him that Prussia, when she [illegible] the condition in which Austria is now placed, would turn, and to his mediation she would trust to guarantee her territories, or what might remain of them.

There is no injustice in believing that this ambition would have been afforded, and the most favorable conditions advantageous [illegible]

pose if the two great Powers of Germany rushed madly on to their destruction; and if a labor devolved upon him similar to that which he has now undertaken, no one could dispute the justice of the maxim that the laborer is worthy of his recompense; and the recompense, in this case, would have been acquisition of territory. All this Count Bismark knew, or guessed. It made him combine all the elements of success at his command, by fair means or by foul. Aware of the price he was expected to pay in the event of losing the desperate enterprise he was entering upon, it has made him more obdurate toward his vanquished enemy; and whether it will make him more complacent toward the prince who, instead of being a mediator on his behalf, is doing that duty for Austria, is a question more easily asked than answered.

* * * And it must be added that those who have hitherto set comparatively little value on liberal institutions are forced to admit that there is now but one way for France to compete successfully with her great neighbor—namely, in the extension of public liberties. It cannot, in truth, be said that there exists any serious alarm in France at this aggrandisement, moral and material, which has sprung up suddenly before the astonished eyes of the world. There is no alarm, but I should not speak the truth if I affirmed that there is not a deep feeling of discontent.

[From the London Times, August 8.]

* * * Napoleon was too wise not to perceive that the Auxerre programme was grounded on a false basis. The whole world was not less out in its reckoning than he was when he thought the war in Germany and Italy would last long enough to bring all the parties concerned to utter exhaustion, so as to place them all at the mercy of the expectant neutral. The war did not last as many weeks as it was expected to last months, and one of the belligerents, far from losing strength by it, came out of it with a prestige that multiplied his strength a hundred-fold. There was no longer room, the Emperor saw, for the Napoleonic schemes of a "rectified Prussia," a "renovated Austria," and a "reorganized Bund." Far less was there any hope of a "compensation to France for aggrandised neighbors," or "an appeal to the vote of neighboring districts." The cannon had thundered without the consent of France, and matters were to be settled according to that *ultima ratio*, without any opportunity for France to have a hand in it. Prussia signed the Nikolsburg armistice, not from deference to M. Benedetti, but simply because she had carried all the points she had insisted upon. Italy accepted the suspension of hostilities and the preliminaries of peace, not because she was moved by the eloquence of Prince Napoleon, but because, though the fortune of war was inexorably against her by land and sea, all her objects had been substantially achieved. Finally, Austria bowed to necessity, not because she had any hope that the French Emperor could break her fall, but because she was by this time aware of the mistake she had committed in applying for foreign aid—because she knew that it was not for the interest of Prussia to press her advantage beyond certain limits, and that the sole cause of enmity being removed, that enmity could yet be turned to friendship.

The Rights and Voice of the Nationalities.

[From the London Times, August 4.]

* * * The Emperor and the Archduke Albert never felt more confident of an immediate turn in the tide of fortune; yet, in the very midst of these reviving hopes, they come to a resolution which only despair could suggest—they surrender at discretion to Prussia.

The secret of all this lies in the fact that Austria is something more than she has been for the last two hundred years—something more than an army and a dynasty. Besides the will of the head of the States, of the Commander-in-Chief of the forces, of all sea and navy officers, there are other wishes to be consulted. There is, not a nation, indeed, but a cluster of nations, who begin to enquire for whose benefit all this fighting has been or has yet to be done, and who think that the sovereign right of war and peace ought not to be exercised without some control on the part of those whom the burdens of the State must fall. The Achæans refuse any longer to be scourged simply because kings are foolish. The great chaos of nationalities constituting the Austrian Empire is being stirred from its inmost depth. The Babel of tongues which threatened to force asunder the various elements of the motley State in 1848 is heard jabbering more confusedly, more frantically than ever. To begin with, the Germans are heartily sick of the war. They flatly resist the imperial decree calling forth the Landsturm, or levy *en masse*, of the people; they denounce the folly of exposing the capital to all the extremities of a siege; they are aghast at the prospects of impending bankruptcy, chiefly owing, as they urge, to the waste of an army maintained in idleness for half a century and now miserably collapsing in the first hour of the country's need; they refer all their miseries to those centuries of blind old despotism that crushed them, and stolid despotism aggravated at the present moment by the state of siege, a gagged press, a senseless espionage. They call for free institutions, municipal franchises, self-government, responsible ministers. Above all things, they quarrel with the Emperor for his *casus belli* against French protection, for his solicitation of an "armed mediation"—an act by which, as they say, he not only dragged his imperial purple in the dust, but alienated from him all German hearts and put himself and his Germans subjects forever out of the pale of German nationality. The Czechs, too, now in the power of the invader, turn against their German fellow-subjects that wrath which Prussian exactions awaken in their hearts against all Germanism; they lay all the misfortunes of the Empire to, the partiality shown at all times to Vienna and the old hereditary domains of the Hapsburg, calling them and calling down upon them all those miseries to which their unhappy Bohemian lands are now a prey. The Hungarians are less violent but hardly less deliberately hostile. With them, also, this is not an Austrian, but purely a German war. The death of the Empire is life to Hungary; or, at least, Austria's distress is Hungary's opportunity. The Magyar abides his time; he does not complain or threaten; he gives no sign of his intention to shake off his allegiance; but he sends not one conscript, not one volunteer recruit; he lifts not as much as his little finger in support of the tottering throne. Prussia has been fighting and conquering for him. Excluded from Germany, Austria, he thinks, must necessarily fall into the hands of Hungary. Worsted at Vienna, the Empire must gravitate upon Pesth. Hungary becomes the head of the monarchy, the Magyar the ruling race. In anticipation of this splendid destiny, the Hungarian clamors for his own separate Government, his Constitution, his own diet, his own king. He bandies words with his sovereign; he drives his bargain; he temporizes. This time, if he is to die *pro Rege nostro*, it must be for a real king of his own, not for one who only remembers Hungary in his hour of distress, and tramples upon her and breaks his faith with her as soon as the bitterness of that hour is past. For the Gallicians the downfall of Austria has not yet gone far enough. They are Poles, and their dream is of a Polish nationality. To enable them to obtain all they desire, it would be necessary that Prussia should be bent on the utter annihilation of Austria, and compelled to carry into effect that scheme of a Polish Kingdom from which the first Napoleon shrunk. Prussian Posen and Austrian Galicia, these sanguine patriots argue, would, under King William's auspices, become the embryo of an Eastern State, a bulwark to Germany against Russia; and Prince Frederick Charles, who has so well deserved of the Hohenzollern dynasty, is far more entitled to reign at Cracow or Warsaw, as the head of a minor branch of his house, than his distant cousin was to win for himself a principality at Bucharest. But while waiting for the realization of these bright dreams, the Gallicians are not less loud in pressing their grievances or in calling for redress. Not less importunate or less exacting are those Styrians, Illyrians, Dalmatians, who still send up loyal addresses and professions of devotion to the Kaiser. Every service performed or merely tendered is backed by a corresponding demand. The Austrian bark is stranded, and its crew of various nationalities is turned into a gang of wreckers all intent on making their own profit out of the common ruin.

Under such circumstances it is intelligible that Austria should either strive to retrieve her fortune by another great battle which she might yet have won, or that, if she was compelled to give in, her submission should be complete and unconditional, and that she should make a friend of that Prussia with whom she could no longer cope as an enemy. Evidently this latter course has been pursued by the Austrian negotiators. The condition of life for Austria is that she should remain German. By withdrawing altogether from the German Confederacy, by allowing Prussia an uncontrolled ascendency over the whole Fatherland, Austria has not only disarmed all the wrath of her adversary, but has actually enlisted him in her behalf. As an ally and dependent on the great State that Prussia is striving to constitute in Germany, Austria is entitled to the future sympathy and support of her conqueror. As soon as Austria ceases to be a rival she becomes a natural ally and auxiliary to Prussia, and as such it is for the interest of Prussia not only that she should retain as much of her strength as this war will leave her, but also that her strength should be founded, as it was before, on the supremacy of her German over her non-German elements. Blood is thicker than water, and it is not to be expected that Prussia, after working out her purpose with her rival, would suffer the Magyar, the Pole or the Slave to have the upper hand of his German fellow subject, or to destroy that German organisation which has been the secret of Austrian strength for so many centuries. For the interest of Prussia and of all Germany Austria must either continue to be what she is, or she must cease to exist. It is through Austria only that the banks of the Danube, the Black Sea, the Adriatic and the Mediterranean are opened to German enterprise. Left to themselves alone with their fellow subjects, the German Austrians might soon be overpowered, and Austria would find herself in the condition of the "sick man" of the Bosphorus, at the head of a feeble ruling race, against whom the subject races would invoke the assistance of powerful neighbors. All of Austria that was lost to Germany would fall a prey to Russia on the east and to Italy on the south. But against any chance of a further dissolution of the Hapsburg monarchy Prussia, at the head of Germany, could easily provide.

The King of Prussia's Speech.

[From the London Post, August.]

It is rarely that it falls to the lot of a sovereign to meet his Parliament under circumstances so auspicious as those under which the King of Prussia convened the Chambers at Berlin. Flushed with victory, returning from a battle-field rich in fruits, the value of which even he cannot as yet realize, he is enabled to congratulate his people on having secured a position in Europe which but a few weeks since would have been pronounced unattainable by the majority of thinking men. Even Frederick the Great, at the close of his life of warfare, did not effect such changes in the kingdom which he received from his father as those which William has brought about in that which but a few years since devolved on him on the death of his brother. From being a Kingdom, Prussia has within the present year been converted into an Empire. From being a single State she has become the centre of a Confederation which, except in name, will be completely and exhaustively Prussian. From being a purely military Power, she [illegible]

become, if not a naval one, at least a Power with all the means and all her opportunities for securing a position on the seas proportionate in importance to that which she now holds on the continent of Europe. She has, by her prowess, realized what has hitherto been an apparently idle dream, namely, a united Germany; nay, more, she has succeeded in making that united Germany identified with herself. She has her territories largely extended, her influence increased, and what is, perhaps, more gratifying than all, the pride and greatness of her only rival humbled in the dust. All this has been effected within the past two months, and to a certain extent in spite of her people. The war in which, by the advice of the Minister, the Prussian King engaged was not popular with the nation. But it has been successful, and a people are not slow to look with favor on the war from which they gain great advantages. The military ardor of the Prussian nation became excited as soon as the first shot was fired, and the people forgot their private differences with their Sovereign in the presence of a foreign enemy. And hence it happens that, notwithstanding the discouraging circumstances under which the King has parted with his Parliament, he has met it now confident of a favorable reception. The victories of the past month have caused all the differences between the Crown and the subject to be entirely forgotten.

* * * A great portion of the speech from the throne consists in an appeal to the Chambers to let bygones be bygones. The finances of the country are in a satisfactory condition notwithstanding the pressure occasioned by the war, "large sums having been paid out of the State revenues and existing balances without imposing on the country any other burden than that of furnishing the supplies in kind for war purposes it is bound to provide by law." The further granting of these supplies until the army is again reduced within the limits of a peace establishment is confidently anticipated by the King. As for the budget, he hopes that some arrangement may be come to between his Ministers and the Chambers, with the view of providing for the expenses of the State in the manner prescribed by the Constitution. For the past few years, no such arrangement having been come to, the Government "was compelled to carry on the budget without this legal basis," this duty "having become one of those inevitable necessities which, in the interests of the country, a government cannot and must not hesitate to adopt." This is certainly a very mild way of saying that a government has, in defiance of the Constitution, taxed the people without the consent of Parliament. In order to clear the way for that satisfactory financial arrangement which he anticipates, the King proposes to the Chambers to pass an act of indemnity for all that has passed; and in order to reconcile them to this course, he reminds them that there will be the less chance in future of a conflict between the government and the Parliament, "as the political position of the Fatherland will admit of an extension of the frontiers of the State and the establishment of a united federal army under the leadership of Prussia, the cost of which will be borne in equal proportions by all the members of the confederation." It remains to be seen whether the liberal party in Prussia will be content to absolve Count Bismark and his colleagues, but if there was any reasonable anticipation that henceforth the King would be content with the role of a constitutional monarch, we think that it would be the best course they could adopt. The King certainly could not have addressed this request to his Parliament at a more opportune time.

Napoleon Deserting the Pope.

[Paris (August 7) Correspondence of the Independence Belge.]

Before leaving Paris for Vichy, M. Drouyn de Lhuys addressed, it is said, a despatch to the Roman Government to remind it that the term fixed by the Convention of September 15 was approaching. The French Minister is said to have signified to the Pontifical authorities that the date in question was irrevocably fixed; that France would fulfil her engagements by withdrawing her troops on the day mentioned, and that consequent the Holy See would have to come to an understanding with the Italian Government, both on financial affairs relative to the debt of the provinces annexed to Italy (a matter very far removed from a settlement), and also on the political situation.

France Dissatisfied.

Under the title of "The Conditions of a Durable Peace," the *Opinion Nationale* of Paris, of Aug. 7, commences a long editorial thus:

"The belligerent Powers have signed the preliminaries of peace. In a few weeks, probably, peace itself will be signed. Mankind and those interested will rejoice; on this point all the world agrees.

Yet, there are those who do not believe that this peace will endure, and here are their reasons:

Austria is very much humiliated, and will take her revenge.

Italy has not satisfied her military honor, and will seek an occasion signally to assert it.

Prussia has been very successful, and will desire to absorb the rest of Germany.

France is dissatisfied. The treaties of 1815 are destroyed, but not by her and not to her benefit; she receives no compensation for the aggrandizement of Prussia. The map of Europe is changing, but there is no change for her.

There is truth in all these considerations, and it is apparent that if the belligerent Powers and the mediating Power would make their work durable they must to a certain extent take them into account. * * * France must be satisfied. That is the surest guarantee of European peace. * * * Read the Russian journals and you will find that the question of Poland is not dead. Russia, having already absorbed Lithuania and the Kingdom of Poland, now demands, through her most accredited publicist, Posen from Prussia and Gallicia from Austria. This is a grave question that arises between the Sclavonians and the Germans. Prussia denies the right of the Germans to hold Sclavonian territory.

Upon this, logic is on her side, and Germany has no other means to escape redoubtable neighborhood than to re-establish Poland, but as against Prussia; to abandon Gallicia and all of Posen which is not completely Germanized; to wrest from the bloody hands of Prussia, to reunite the Polish Provinces under her rule, and to reconstitute a strong Poland; and to interpose it between her frontier and her strong enemy. * * * France, Prussia, Austria and Italy ought to comprehend that they must make mutual concessions, that all wars between them are but civil wars, and in the face of Prussian pretensions she is making step by step, and the gigantic development the United States are destined for, it is necessary that these European nations who may call themselves the depositaries of the civilisation of the world, should understand each other, should unite, should dispel by wise concessions all causes of conflict that might exist between them, for the day is not far distant when in the interest of threatened civilization and the universal equilibrium they will have to enroll themselves under one flag and fix the conditions of a durable peace between the United States and old Europe.

POLITICAL.

ILLINOIS.—The Union Republican Congressional Convention of the Thirteenth (Kuykendall's) District, held their Convention at Cairo on the 11th instant. Thomas S. Ridgway, Esq., of Gallatin, was appointed President, and George W. Neeley, of Pope, Secretary. Every county in the district, except Hardin and Jefferson, was represented. General Green B. Raum was nominated by acclamation to represent the district in Congress. General Raum was present and returned thanks. He said:

"I shall do my whole duty in the coming campaign. It shall be my pleasure to meet my opponent, wherever he may be, [illegible] and to the best of my ability, to show up the bloody record of the rotten-hearted Democracy, and the iniquity which has characterized their course during the past five years. If we are vigilant, we need have no fear for the result. The members of the great Union Republican party stand as a unit. They are not to be intimidated by post offices or other petty positions, but will remain faithful to their country. Andrew Johnson was not necessary to the rebels in their efforts to destroy the Government, and neither is he necessary to the Union party to restore and preserve the Government, and the party will move on successfully and fulfil its destiny in the great work of restoration."

The Committee on Resolutions reported the following, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Constitutional Amendment submitted by Congress to the States, fully embodies our views on reconstruction.

Resolved, That we cordially endorse the ticket nominated at the Union State Convention, held at Springfield on the 8th instant, and that we have full faith in its triumphant election over all opposition; and that we fully approve the platform of principles adopted by the same.

Resolved, That to our soldiers and seamen—the gallant defenders of the nation—we owe lasting gratitude, and a willing support to the widows and orphans.

—The Shawneetown *Mercury* says: "We met in Cairo, last Saturday, Hon. A. J. Kuykendall, who, we are happy to say, *is not* in sympathy with the Josh-Allen-Union-Democracy, but on the contrary will give his unqualified support to the Union Republican party, in the election of the State, Congressional, Senatorial and Legislative tickets. He was a delegate to, and participated in, the Union State Convention. He repudiates the Philadelphia Convention, and says that his name as a delegate to the same, *was unauthorized*."

—The Fulton County Republican Union Convention met at Lewistown, on Thursday last, and appointed the following gentlemen delegates to the Senatorial Convention, and instructed them to vote for Captain Thomas A. Boyd for Senator from that District: Colonel A. C. Babcock, C. C. Smith, J. Stoot, A. B. Kirkbride, L. Warner, Major A. K. Barnes, G. V. Fulhemus, Wm. Johnson, Jas. Baylor, Captain W. W. Hall, R. S. Throckmorton, Joel Onion, N. Gorham, S. Merrill, Robert Ramsey.

—The Convention for the Fifteenth Senatorial District—composed of Knox, Fulton, and Mason counties—met in Lewistown on Thursday last. William S. Bush, of Galesburg, was made chairman, and H. F. Hale, of Mason, Secretary. Captain Hale, of Knox, then offered the following preamble and resolution:

[illegible]

GENERAL SHERIDAN.

The New Orleans Massacre—Important Statement of General A. L. Lee—General Sheridan's Garbled Despatches.

General Alfred L. Lee, an officer of cavalry under Banks and Sheridan, was a witness to the massacre in New Orleans, which he lately described in a speech to his fellow citizens of Leavenworth, Kansas, prefacing his account with some personal experience of the "willingness of the rebels to accept any terms" shortly after the war, and their present bitter hostility to the Unionist and the Northerners. In the following he alludes to the "garbled extracts" from General Sheridan's despatches, published in the Copperhead papers:

"Let me narrate to you some of the scenes of that day. My rooms happened to be about a square from the scene of slaughter, and I could see very much of it. Captain Loup, a Captain of the First New Orleans Infantry, who had just been mustered out, was standing one block from me; he was approached by two policemen; one placed his pistol at his back and shot him down, and the other stabbed him in the side, securing his immediate death. There was a noble man who represented the radical sentiment of the city, Dr. Dostie. He was not a member of the Convention, but he was in the hall. He attempted to escape. When about half a block from the Capitol building he was struck with a brick and knocked down. Policemen were standing near, but instead of arresting the assaulter they stepped up to Dr. Dostie and deliberately fired into the body of the defenceless man. A citizen standing by drew his sword from his cane and thrust it into his body. Still the doctor was not dead, and was dragged by the police through the crowd and placed in a common dirt cart. I saw this myself. One policeman sat on his body and one sat near his head. The poor man attempted to raise his head, and I saw the policeman raise the revolver and strike him on the face and mash his nose flat. That noble man died.

"I stood on my balcony and looked on that crowd of four hundred policemen, maddened with liquor and drunk with fury, assisted by firemen and Thugs, assisted by two or three hundred citizens, on this field-day of slaughter. I saw passing an innocent black man, with a market-basket on his arm. He was met by a knot of policemen. They said, 'You are from the hall, are you?' He said, 'No.' They said, 'Yes you are.' He started to run. Two policemen ran after him, and as many as a dozen bullets were shot into his body before he fell. A citizen then stamped with his heel on his face, and he was beaten to death with clubs.

"Within five minutes after this I saw a policeman approach a black man, and putting a pistol to his back, shoot him down. About ten minutes after, a great, coarse, brutal ruffian approached and kicked the dead black corpse. While he was kicking the corpse, a street car passed. In it was a bright yellow woman. She put out her head to look, and this ruffian raised his hand and struck her on the face.

"Another little chapter in the scene. There is in New Orleans, as in most other large cities, a baggage and transfer company. A returned officer of our army was an officer of one of these companies. He told me, his office being near the scene of the riot, the police came to him and said they wished his baggage wagons to bear away the dead. They seized them, and he said he saw them repeatedly throw six and eight bodies, black and white, into one wagon, and carry them off. He told me of one scene in particular. Eight or ten men had been thrown into a wagon. Two of the first who had been thrown in (black men) were not quite dead, and the shock revived them. They endeavored feebly to push from them the recumbent mass of corpses. A policeman saw it; he leaped into the wagon with the expression, 'G—d d—n you, I will fix you so you will be still,' and with his revolver very deliberately blew out their brains.

"Another negro was shot down on the street, and had been left for dead. He laid there until notice of him had ceased. A policeman came along and noticed that the man had some life in him. He saw the policeman, and the poor, ignorant, deluded man raised his head with a petition for aid. Instead of giving him the aid he requested, he gave him such as he had been instructed to. He raised his club and broke his neck at a blow.

"These things show you some of the brutality which prevailed on that day. I remained on my balcony and witnessed these scenes as long as I could endure them. A single man was powerless. At length I left my house and rode to the headquarters of the department. I found General Baird in his office, surrounded by his staff. I said: 'General Baird, can it be possible that you are ignorant of what is occurring in the city?' He said: 'What, General, is there serious difficulty in town?' I told him I should think there was. I said: 'I come here as an officer of the late Federal army, as a citizen of a Northern State, to protest against the shedding of so much innocent blood. It is a shame upon our military authorities.'

"He said, 'Why, General, what particular things have occurred?' I tried to tell him. I told him so many men had been shot; that Governor Hahn had been shot; that Mr. Fish had been arrested; that Dr. Dostie was killed. He said, 'Are you sure that is so?' I get so many conflicting accounts.' I told him it was so, and stated that if I had been in command of the city I would have taken a battery of artillery and swept the streets of the ruffianly cowards. He said, 'Why, General, if I had done that I should have killed as many of your party as theirs.' I told him I had no party. Said I, 'I mean the negroes.' Said I, 'General Baird, if you go on Canal street you will not see over four negroes, and they will be pursued by citizens and police, and two at least will be killed before they can escape.' I said, 'Eighteen millions of men are watching you this day, and this delay will cost you dearly.' He said, 'I have made no delay; I have ordered men there,' and turning to some of his staff, gave some hurried orders.

"I went back to my home, and in about half an hour a battery of artillery and a regiment of infantry paraded on the street. At that time negroes were being pursued by a crowd of men, and one was killed within sight of the guidons of a United States cavalry company, but not a shot was fired by a United States soldier. The rioters dispersed, martial law was proclaimed, the carnival of slaughter was over for that day. I believe that at that time about twenty-five loyal whites and 100 loyal blacks lay dead, while 300 of both colors lay wounded, the result of one day's work.

"But, gentlemen, we had a right to, and did believe, that when the telegraph told the tale of our wrongs we should be aided. But what was our despair when an order came to one Herron, a rebel, the Attorney General of the State, stating the civil authorities must be sustained! The despatch said: 'You may show this to General Sheridan, or whosoever may be in command, and he will sustain you.' Then our despair was great. Sheridan, the noble, great and true man of our war, was not there; he had gone to the Rio Grande. But he has returned. I have heard some criticisms regarding his despatches to the North, but I see it stated that the despatches published as from him were but garbled extracts, and I tell you, gentlemen, that I believe it.

"I have something to tell you of Sheridan. Some three weeks ago, and two weeks before I left New Orleans, I waited on General Sheridan and told him I was about to leave the South and come North again. I told him my statements might appear one-sided; that possibly some might think a Radical unsafe to trust, and I wished to know from him his opinion, as a Conservative, old army officer, and one then and there in authority. In justice to General Sheridan, I will say that he said to me he then did not wish to express his opinions in such manner as to spread abroad; that he was but a simple soldier, and could avow no creed but his orders. He told me what he thought of Southern rebels.

"I must tell you further that about six months after the war there were many associations formed, known as relief associations, such as Gibson's Brigade Relief Association and the Hays' Brigade Relief Association. These associations were made up of soldiers, and the Presidents of the association were the old commanders of brigades, and the Vice Presidents were the old Colonels of regiments, and so down. They held secret meetings, and were to all intents and purposes a military organization. Sheridan feared these organizations as a nucleus for further disturbances, and he made up his mind to suppress them. He issued an order declaring that all relief associations and all associations for the erection of monuments intended to commemorate the late rebellion, should be dissolved and suppressed.

"When they heard of it, they came and begged him not to issue it. He said, 'I know no compromise of duty; I have made up my mind to issue it, and issue it I will.' Three weeks ago I thought your organization was mutinous, and at that time I ordered a battery of artillery from the Rio Grande to sweep the streets the first motion you made; you were not wise enough to take the hint, and now I disperse you by order.'

"General Sheridan said, '*I fear Northern men don't understand this thing.* In a word these rebels are willing to come back if they can place the rebel flag alongside the Stars and Stripes. They want to preach rebellion; they want to go back to Congressional halls, clothed with the mantle of authority; they are very willing to come back if Lee and Johnson shall stand on the same plane as Grant and Sherman; they are willing to come back if this rebellion shall be made a thing to be proud of, and its memory shall fall as a glorious heritage to their children. I consider these gorgeous funeral processions an insult to me and to every man who ever wore the Federal blue.' [Long and continued cheers.]

ATROCIOUS OUTRAGE.

A Young Girl Outraged by Four Human Brutes.

[From the Indianapolis Journal, Aug. 21.]

The Sunday morning train on the Bellefontaine Railway brought in as passengers quite a number of Germans who were on their way from the Fatherland to St. Louis. None of the party could speak the English language. Being compelled to lie over in this city till 12:30 at night, they took up quarters at the California House. Among the party was a young girl, only fourteen or fifteen years of age, who was on her way to join her parents at St. Louis, from whom she had been separated for several years, they having preceded her to this country. About dusk on Sunday evening the bar-keeper of the aforementioned house, by name of Emanuel Houseck, persuaded her to "go out walking," holding out as an inducement, that a grand concert was coming off at one of the gardens, and that they would attend the same. The girl, young, innocent, and unsuspecting, having entire confidence in Houseck as one of her own countrymen, consented. Instead of going to the garden, as per agreement, he led the victim to the commons just outside the corporation line, and southwest of the city, and there [illegible]

[illegible]

ing her, but soon ascertaining that she was young, alone and unprotected, they in turn violated her person. The poor girl finally found her way back to the city, but too late as those with whom she was travelling had left on the midnight train. It is due this party to state that they made every exertion to find the unfortunate girl before their departure, and grieved sorely over her mysterious absence. The girl, on her return, communicated the sad story of her wrongs to some sympathizing German friends, arousing the greatest indignation against the one who had done her this grievous outrage. Instant and energetic search was made for the barkeeper, who had been seen to leave the house in company with the girl early in the evening. He was found in a saloon, and acknowledged his guilt by crying out, before any charge had been brought against him, "that he never saw the girl," and that "he wasn't with her." Yesterday he was taken before Justice Coulon, and held in $500 bonds to appear this morning for examination.

A NEW RELIGIOUS ORDER.

Important Movement in the Episcopal Church—Organization of a Protestant Order of Sisters of Charity—History of the New Sisterhood of St. Mary the Virgin.

[From the N. Y. World, Aug. 20.]

The charitable work of the sisterhood of the Holy Communion, being necessarily limited, a movement was inaugurated three years since, under the auspices of the Right Rev. Bishop Potter, and the Diocesan Convention of New York, to establish a more extended organization. The Sisterhood of St. Mary, to which allusion was made in the beginning of this article, was subsequently formed; it now numbers seven confirmed members, and there are others on probation. The labors of the Sisterhood are at present confined to three institutions: The first is the House of Mercy, in Eighty-sixth street, where the "daughters of shame," who have resolved to lead a life of penitence and virtue, find a comfortable asylum. The second is St. Barnabas House, in Mulberry street, where fallen women are received preparatory to being transferred to the House of Mercy; and the third is the Sheltering Arms for Infants, a house for outcast children who may not have been admissible to any other institution. When the membership becomes greater, the work of the Sisterhood will doubtless be sufficiently extended to admit of a complex system of outward visitation among the abandoned sick and needy of the metropolis. The attire of the Sisterhood is somewhat similar to that of the Catholic Sisters of Charity; it consists of a black dress, and an angular shawl and bonnet.

THE RULES OF THE SISTERHOOD IN AMERICA.

Each communion, or sisterhood, is under the charge of a sister-superior. She is responsible for its internal government, the control of its operations, and matters of detail. She is the organ of communication with the society, to whom application must be made for the services of the sisters, and other matters relating to their work. The members of the community are divided into three classes: resident-probationers, and confirmed-sisters. Every applicant for membership must reside for six months in the institution to test her fitness for the work, after which, if approved, she may be entered as a resident-probationer.

The sister-probationers are those who, having passed satisfactorily through their term of resident-probationship, have been advanced to this second stage of probation.

The confirmed-sisters are those who have passed through the entire period of probation.

It is desired and contemplated to incorporate into the community the labors of such persons as may wish to be associated with it, and yet who for various reasons are unable to give their whole time to its interests. To enable them to be called associate sisters, it would be necessary for them to devote a certain portion of each day or week, as might be agreed upon, to the discharge of such duty as their peculiar talents fitted them for, under the direction of the head of the society. They would be remembered in the prayers of the sisterhood, and should be careful to conform their lives to the dignity and responsibility of so sacred and privileged a calling.

There are no "monastic vows;" it is only required, but it is required that the sisters should render a promise of obedience to the rules of the community, and endeavor faithfully to observe them.

The sisters retain their baptismal names. It is supposed that after the full probation shall have been conscientiously and satisfactorily passed, it will be the deliberate intention of the postulant to devote herself to this service for life, subject only to the manifestations of God's will.

The dress of the sisters is plain and simple, but uniform. The religious services of the society are those of the Protestant Episcopal Church. In addition to the daily service and weekly communion, which are enjoyed in the parish church, they have their own specified time for devotion, and observe the canonical hours when they are not pre-occupied by the services of the church.

THE CANONICAL HOURS.

A short time since, the Rev. Dr. Dix, the young and popular rector of Trinity parish, compiled the Book of Hours, for the use of the Sisterhood of St. Mary, of which he is at present the Chaplain. These devotional services are also termed the Seven Canonical Hours, each of which is designed to call into prayerful remembrance some scene in the Passion of the Redeemer. They are divided as follows:

1. Matins; 2. Prime; 3. Terce; 4. Sext; 5. Nones; 6. Vespers; 7. Compline.

By this division, all the leading hours of the day and night, except those set apart for sleep, are set apart for appropriate religious exercises. Thus:

Matins are said between midnight and daybreak;
Prime, early in the morning;
Terce, at nine a. m.;
Sext, at noon;
Nones, at three p. m.;
Vespers, at six p. m., and
Compline, at nine p. m.

Matins and Prime have especial reference to the scene in which Jesus is brought, early in the morning, before Pontius Pilate; Terce represents the hour in which He was crucified (9 a. m.); Sext, the hour on which He was hanging on the cross (noon); Nones, the hour at which He died (3 p. m.); Vespers, the hour at which He was buried (6 p. m.); and Compline (9 p. m.), a summary of all the other devotions.

This last service over, the sisters proceed to rest for the night, only to renew their devotions by saying matins before daybreak.

Much more might be written of the Protestant sisterhoods of England and the United States; but the above is sufficient to give the public a general idea of their character and objects. The fundamental aim of the institution is to gather into distinct organizations all ladies who have the will and the leisure to comfort the afflicted, relieve the distressed, nurse the sick, and, like their Divine Master, go about to do good.

Henry A. Wise on the Destruction of Slavery.

The following is a remarkable passage from a late speech by Henry A. Wise:

Slavery was a weakness, if not a wickedness—a wickedness because a weakness—which I am not willing ever to expose my descendants, for fear of a humiliation like that to which I have been subjected. I praise God daily for my deliverance from both its n-e-g-r-o-dom and its n-i-g-g-e-r-dom—very significant words which are of very different meanings, illustrated by the scenes and events of the passing hour. But the emancipation of the negro in the South has been sudden, shocking, harsh and inhuman in the extreme, to both master and servant, to both races, white and black—wantonly cruel to the white master, and crushing to the black freedman. He is now a freedman, but without a friend. But he is a freedman. I am now free of responsibility for his care and comfort, and I repeat, I am content. I honor the negro for his exemplary conduct during the conflict, and I will try my best to befriend him. He must in justice be allowed a large margin of indulgence for his sudden *dosow* of liberty; not of license or insolence, but no one shall insult or oppress him without my remonstrance and resistance. He must be encouraged to work, and be paid his fair wages and be dealt by justly, but I cannot swear to support and abide the means whereby he and his quondam master have both been wronged. The Freedman's Bureau now has the responsibility of his fate, and that is worse to the negro than whiskey or new white settlements ever were to the Indians. The negro, like the Indian, left to himself, will pass away, unless wisdom and charity combined shall be allowed to overrule the worst passions which trade in human misery and misfortune.

And I can not consent to be held responsible and liable to punishment for not only the acts of my sovereign State, but the acts of God. The late civil war was not only declared by the sovereign States against each other, but it was sent by God himself to stretch out a drawn sword over another threshing floor than that of Ornan. He is, I fear, an infidel who doesn't see that the fire and sword of this war were sent from Heaven. God knew that we could be torn away from our black idol of slavery only by fire and blood, and the drawn sword of the destroying angel of war. He sent them, and we ought to praise the Most High that He did not send worse plagues, like those of Egypt, against whatever weakness or wickedness we cling to like Pharaoh. But I appeal to Christian charity, and to every known law, whether individual citizens and persons ought to be vindictively punished by man or Government for the acts of sovereign States and the inevitable interposition of Divine Providence? He will surely kick against the pricks who takes vengeance on me for the acts of God! I can only turn my persecutors to the old book of the wrath of the law, where they will learn that while God often uses the heathen to punish his chosen people for their disobedience, yet if the heathen did his own will even, in a heathenish way, he never failed in turn to punish the very instrumentalities of his own special Providence. I abide, therefore, the order of Providence, and all the providence of God, and God only, in respect to slavery, and the war for its extinction.

Distressing Occurrence—An Infant Bitten by Rats.

[From the Albany Argus, August 20.]

A singular and distressing occurrence happened Wednesday night, in the family of Mr. Wm. Lavery, living on the second floor of house No. [illegible] Lydius street. They have two children, twins, between four and five months old, one of whom is somewhat unwell. As it her custom, Mrs. L. took the sickly child to bed with her, putting the other in a low crib, standing near by. About two o'clock in the morning she was awakened by the cries of the one in the crib, and to pacify it she took it into bed, at the same time changing the other to the crib. About half an hour after she was again awakened by the child in the crib, and on going to it felt that its night clothes about one of the sleeves were wet. Procuring a light, she discovered that the sleeve was saturated with blood, and on further investigation found that its little arm had been lacerated and gnawed in a shocking manner by rats. Turning to the other child, whose cries while he was lying in the crib, had first awakened her, she saw that it, too, had suffered about the temple in a similar manner. Dr. Boulware was early called in, and it is believed that by his judicious treatment, the virus has been extracted from the wounds, although the arm of one child is considerably swollen.

THE JERSEY CITY [illegible]

The Oil Dock at Pavonia [illegible] Consumed.

THIRTEEN LIVES LOST—[illegible] PERSONS INJURED.

Loss Over a Million [illegible] Vessels Consumed.

[From the New York Herald, August [illegible]]

Shortly before eight o'clock [illegible] morning the inhabitants of Jersey City and Hoboken were alarmed by a [illegible] like thunder, that shook the earth [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

THE ORIGIN.

At ten minutes to eight o'clock [illegible] morning Henry Keural, mate of the [illegible] Alfred Barrett, of Boston, [illegible] to Captain Kelly, who was [illegible] the cabin. Another man was [illegible] familiarly known as "Arthur," [illegible] mate and Kelly. [illegible]

[illegible]

THE CASUALTIES.

Captain Kelly and his brother, [illegible] with Arthur, above alluded to, [illegible] Two women and a child, on a [illegible] were seen rushing on deck in [illegible] tering fearful shrieks [illegible]

[illegible]

SCENES AND INCIDENTS.

No sooner had the schooner blown [illegible] a scene of terrible sublimity presented [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] their pipes to bear on any portion of [illegible]

THE OIL YARDS.

[illegible]

THE SHIPPING.

There were no less than from thirty to forty vessels moored alongside the docks, and when the fire began to spread efforts were immediately made to tow them out in the stream. At first it was found impossible to obtain a tug boat, and many of the sailors and firemen cut the vessels adrift, so that they could float out. However, the steam tug Virginia Seymour, the Smith and two others came in sight, and were soon alongside the docks. The ship D. W. Watjen being in the most immediate danger, two of the tugs got lines fastened to her stern, and tried to draw her out; but it was found that she was aground, and it being low tide all efforts proved fruitless, and they were compelled to abandon her to her fate.

The rebel blockade runner the Saxon was [illegible]

[illegible]

THE LOSSES.

The following is the total loss, as far as could be correctly obtained, amounting to over one million.

ON VESSELS.

Ship D. W. Watjen. Partly destroyed. Loss [illegible]

[illegible]

THE DOCKS.

The dock belonging to the Valentine Oil Company was totally destroyed. Loss $20,000; partly insured.

[illegible]

OIL YARDS.

[illegible]

ON RAILROAD CARS.

[illegible]

RECAPITULATION.

On vessels and cargoes	[illegible]
On docks	[illegible]
On contents on docks, sheds, &c.	[illegible]
On cotton	[illegible]
On oil depot	[illegible]
On railroad and cars	[illegible]
Total loss	[illegible]

It is possible that the above figures will fall short of the actual loss involved in this catastrophe.

THE PRIZE FIGHT.

Battle Between Jem Mace and Joe Goss for £400—Full Report of the Twenty-one Rounds.

A special telegram to the New York *Herald* from London, received by the Atlantic Cable, announced to our readers, some days since, the result of the fight between Mace and Goss. Our files by the City of London contain the following

DETAILS.

[From the Liverpool Post, August 7.]

Most of our readers will probably remember the unsatisfactory termination of the so-called fight between the above named men for £200 aside and the championship on Thursday, May 24, when after facing and sparring and looking at each other for an hour and five minutes, they shook hands and decided upon a draw. Comments upon the conduct of each, and in no way flattering to either, were freely indulged in by the sporting journals, the result of which was that a fresh match was entered into, articles properly drawn up, the deposits regularly posted and everything made ready for the encounter yesterday.

In our description of the last affair of all we gave the history of each man's age and performances, therefore it is unnecessary to repeat them. It will suffice to say that Jem Mace (probably the most accomplished boxer and fighter that ever stood up in the ring) was born in the county of Norfolk in 1831, and is therefore close upon thirty-six years of age; he stands a little over five feet nine inches. John Goss was born in 1838, so that he is nearly seven years younger than Mace; he is nearly the same height as Jem, and two pounds less in weight.

After the event in May last, a vast amount of animosity and ill-feeling was engendered between the men, and both their supporters and opponents hinted that they had acted at least suspiciously. This of course greatly irritated and exasperated both men, and a fresh match was agreed upon. The conditions, including new, original and worthy of full notice, were agreed upon, and signed and sealed at Jem Kelly's, Liverpool, on Wednesday, the 20th day of June last. We append them:

[illegible]

[illegible]

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, [illegible]

The Money market to-day [illegible]

[illegible]

THE JERSEY CITY [illegible]

The Oil Dock at Pavonia [illegible] Consumed.

THIRTEEN LIVES LOST—[illegible] PERSONS INJURED.

Loss Over a Million [illegible]

[illegible]

A NEW RELIGIOUS ORDER.

Important Movement in the Episcopal Church—Organization of a Protestant Order of Sisters of Charity—History of the New Sisterhood of St. Mary the Virgin.

[From the N. Y. World, Aug. 20.]

[illegible]

THE RULES OF THE SISTERHOOD IN AMERICA.

[illegible]

THE CANONICAL HOURS.

[illegible]

Matins are said between midnight and daybreak;
Prime, early in the morning;
Terce, at nine a. m.;
Sext, at noon;
Nones, at three p. m.;
Vespers, at six p. m.; and
Compline, at nine p. m.

[illegible]

Henry A. Wise on the Destruction of Slavery.

[illegible]

THE CASUALTIES.

[illegible]

THE ORIGIN.

[illegible]

THE SHIPPING.

[illegible]

THE LOSSES.

[illegible]

RECAPITULATION.

[illegible]

THE PRIZE FIGHT.

Battle Between Jem Mace and Joe Goss for £500—Full Report of the Twenty-one Rounds.

A special telegram to the New York Herald from London, received by the Atlantic Cable, [illegible]

DETAILS.

[From the Liverpool Post, August 1.]

[illegible]

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, August 22, 1866.

The Money market to-day presents scarcely any new features. [illegible]

New York Stock Market.

[illegible]

COMMERCIAL.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, August 22, 1866.

The following tables show the receipts and shipments of produce during the past twenty-four hours:

[illegible]

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

[illegible]

CHICAGO CATTLE MARKET.

[illegible]

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

[illegible]

MARINE NEWS.

Memoranda.

[illegible]

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

[illegible]

Special Notices.

Dr. Bigelow

[illegible]

Take No More Unpleasant

[illegible]

Dr. Thomson

[illegible]

Your Destiny

[illegible]

Dr. Durkee.

[illegible]

Present, Past and Future.

[illegible]

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

[illegible]

For Non-Retention

[illegible]

Upham's

[illegible]

The American Cooking Stove

[illegible]

Agua de Magnolia.

[illegible]

S. T.—1860—X.

[illegible]

Special Notices.

Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, Sea Weed Tonic and Mandrake Pills.

[illegible]

A Useful Book

[illegible]

The Glory of Man is Strength,

[illegible]

Enfeebled and Delicate

[illegible]

Dr. N. Rosenberg,

[illegible]

Shattered Constitutions

[illegible]

Dr. Burroughs,

[illegible]

Manhood and Youthful Vigor are

[illegible]

Exactly What You Want.

[illegible]

Miscellaneous.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD OPEN FROM OMAHA TO KEARNEY, [illegible]

Great Overland Mail, Express and Telegraph Route.

[illegible]

SAML. B. REED,
General Superintendent, Omaha, Nebraska.

W. SNYDER,
General Freight and Ticket Agent.

LARGE SALE OF GOVERNMENT PROPERTY.

[illegible]

WAR DEPARTMENT, SURGEON GENERAL'S OFFICE.

[illegible]

Partnership.

DISSOLUTION.—The Copartnership of SMITH BROTHERS [illegible]

Educational.

MIAMI MEDICAL COLLEGE, of Cincinnati.

[illegible]

FACULTY.

[illegible]

MADAME C. MEARS,

[illegible]

LASELL FEMALE SEMINARY,

[illegible]

ST. AGNES HALL,

THE

DIOCESAN FEMALE SEMINARY,

TERRE HAUTE, INDIANA.

[illegible]

Financial.

DEPEW & POTTER,

BANKERS,

No. 11 Broad-st.,

NEW YORK.

[illegible]

CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW. HENRY W. POTTER.

OFFICE OF A. C. & O. F. BADGER,

THE FIRM OF

A. C. BADGER & CO.,

[illegible]

City Notices.

PROPOSALS FOR FILLING AND PLANKING ALLEYS.

[illegible]

PROPOSALS FOR DREDGING AND DOCKING AT OGDEN SLIP.

[illegible]

PROPOSALS FOR CONSTRUCTION OF SEWERS [illegible]

[illegible]

Business Cards.

HENRY WALLACE,

AGENT FOR

WM. B. MANN'S

PLUG TOBACCOS.

[illegible]

FAIRBANK, PECK & CO.,

154 SOUTH WATER-ST., CHICAGO.

Manufacturers of

Lard and Tallow Oils,

STEARIC LIGHTS,

Vaxeme & Tallow Candles,

[illegible]

CHAPIN & WELLS,

Bridge Builders.

Howe's Patent Truss Bridges, Roofs & Turn Tables.

[illegible]

BLAIR & JEFFERSON,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

OFFICE, 304 FRONT-ST.,

MEMPHIS, TENN.

Proposals.

OFFICE SUPERINTENDING ENGINEER, HARBOR IMPROVEMENT, LAKE MICHIGAN.

[illegible]

Medford Rum.

DANIEL LAWRENCE & SONS,

MEDFORD RUM,

LAWRENCE'S MEDFORD RUM.

[illegible]

Medical.

WHY WILL YOU SUFFER [illegible]

SMOLANDER'S

EXTRACT BUCHU

[illegible]

Ladies Should Use It.

[illegible]

Scales.

FAIRBANKS'

STANDARD

SCALES.

[illegible]

Medicinal.

AT THE

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE

THE HOTTENTOTS

Have long used

BUCHU

For a variety of diseases.

[illegible]

COME INTO GENERAL USE.

It is given chiefly in

Gravel, Chronic Catarrh of the Bladder, Morbid Irritation of the Bladder and Urethra, for Female Weakness and Debility, for Prolapsus and Bearing Down, or Prolapsus Uteri,

DISEASES OF THE

Prostate Gland, Retention or Incontinence of Urine,

[illegible]

DYSPEPSIA

Chronic Rheumatism, Cutaneous Affections and Dropsy.

[illegible]

TO NEGLECT THEM

However slight may be the attack,

Is sure to affect the bodily health and mental powers.

[illegible]

Infancy to Old Age,

[illegible]

HELMBOLD'S

Fluid Extract of Buchu,

[illegible]

NONE SUFFER TO ANY EXTENT.

[illegible]

THIRTY THOUSAND

UNSOLICITED CERTIFICATES

[illegible]

Has not Been in the habit of Resorting to their Publication.

[illegible]

THEY DO NOT NEED

TO BE

PROPPED UP BY CERTIFICATES.

THE SCIENCE OF MEDICINE,

LIKE THE DORIC COLUMN,

SHOULD STAND

Simple, Pure and Majestic,

[illegible]

SOLID & FLUID EXTRACTS

[illegible]

THEY ARE LEFT

To the Inspection of All.

[illegible]

Test of their Properties

[illegible]

United States Dispensatory.

[illegible]

H. T. HELMBOLD,

[illegible]

Permanent Success

[illegible]

Drug and Chemical Warehouse

[illegible]

The Chicago Tribune.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 23, 1866.

THE CITY.

Bogus Voting at Primary Elections.—A meeting of citizens in favor of submitting to the people the nomination of candidates at the primary elections by voting ballots for candidates direct, instead of voting for delegates to select candidates, will be held this evening, at eight o'clock, in the Circuit Court Room. All interested in this mode of nomination are requested to attend, that the subject may receive full consideration.

Reciprocity.—The Peoria Transcript says it has received a circular from a Chicago newspaper asking for "a favorable notice." The Transcript declines to give the favorable notice except on the principle of reciprocity. It says: "If our Chicago brethren will only give us a good reading notice we will turn about and tickle them in the same manner." Nothing could be fairer than this, certainly.

Post Abandoned.—It is reported that Colonel L. H. Pierce, United States Quartermaster at this post, has been relieved from duty, and ordered to report for duty in Montana Territory.

Opening of the Union Stock Yards Slaughter House.—The new slaughter house at the Union Stock Yards will be opened to-day.

Killed by a Locomotive.—A child eight years old, son of Mr. W. Fisher, ...

Cow Thieves Under Arrest.—...

Larceny.—...

Fatal Accident.—...

Accident at the Zouave Picnic.—...

Recruiting Officer.—Captain Alfred Curtis ...

Runaway.—...

The Fire at the "Vulcan" Foundry.—...

A Chicago Sportsman Accidentally Killed on Blue Island.—...

Railroad Accident near Lemont.—On Friday ...

Paving West Randolph Street.—...

THE CHOLERA.

Cases Reported Yesterday—Continuation of the Disease—Hints to Physicians—The Course Still the Same.

The statistics of yesterday exhibit an increase in the prevalence of the cholera in this city. ...

CASES YESTERDAY.

The following cases were reported from two a. m. to two p. m. yesterday to the Health Officer:

...

REPORTING CASES.

It has been a well grounded complaint since the first approach of the cholera in our city, that practicing physicians were neglectful of their duty to report cases ...

THE CAMP MEETING.

Sixth Annual Gathering at Desplaines Station—Open Air Worship in the Past—Description of the Grounds—Opening Exercises.

The Sixth Annual Camp Meeting of the Methodist Episcopal Church of the Chicago District, commenced yesterday in the grounds at Desplaines Station, on the main line of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, ...

ALLEGED MURDER.

Great Excitement in the Town of Orland—A Woman Said to Have Been Murdered by her Husband—Post Mortem Examination.

The village of Orland, Cook County, about twenty miles southwest of Chicago, was, on Monday, thrown into a state of feverish excitement over the reported death under mysterious circumstances of one of its inhabitants. ...

DOUGLAS MONUMENT ASSOCIATION.

Meeting this Evening—List of General Committee.

A meeting of the General Committee of Arrangements for laying the corner stone of the Douglas Monument, will be held this evening at half-past seven o'clock to take final action on several important matters before the Committee. A full attendance is requested. The following are the names of the members of that Committee:

...

A letter was received on Tuesday from Major General Meade, announcing his intention to be present at the interesting ceremony. A letter was also received from Major General Sheridan, expressing his regret that official duties would prevent his attendance.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

Proceedings in the Courts Yesterday—Alleged Cruelty—Drunkenness and Divorce—Promissory Notes—Appeals—New Suits.

Superior Court of Chicago.—...

[illegible]

Nomination of Hon. N. B. Judd for Congress by the Returned Soldiers.

Mr. Judd's Letter of Acceptance.

Chicago, August 22, 1866.

Hon. N. B. Judd:

Sir: At a meeting of returned soldiers, recently held in this city, the undersigned were appointed a committee, with instructions to communicate to you their request for the use of your name as a candidate for Congress ...

Your obedient servants,

E. W. Smith,
Julius White,
R. M. Hough,
...

ANSWER.

Chicago, August 22, 1866.

Gentlemen—Your letter of this date advising that it is the wish of the returned soldiers of Cook County, whom you represent, that I should allow my name to be used as a candidate for Congress, is received. ...

I am, gentlemen,
Very sincerely yours,
N. B. Judd.

To Messrs. E. W. Smith, Julius White, R. M. Hough, Edward S. Salomon, J. B. Fitch, Harbrook Davis, Wm. J. Wallis, Louis Schaffner, Committee.

AMUSEMENTS.

Museum.—"Moses in Egypt" forms the attraction at the Museum, ...

McVicker's Theatre.—"The Falls of Clyde," ...

Attempted Outrage upon a Young Woman.—...

Unparalleled Maliciousness.—...

The Wool Trade.

Editor Tribune:

...

Chicago Roughs in Indiana.

Dyer, Ind., August 20, 1866.

Editor Tribune:

...

LOCAL MATTERS.

Miss Tennessee, the Great Magnetic Healer and Clairvoyant, ...

Kenosha Seminary—a Church School for girls. ...

Dr. Clock's Excelsior Hair Restorer.—...

Genuine Benevolence.—...

Illinois School of Trade.—The Business department of this Institution ...

In Thousands of Cases—Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, ...

Illinois School of Trade.—The College for boys and the Seminary for young ladies will reopen for the new term on Monday, September 3d. ...

Paper Hangings and Window Shades at greatly reduced prices. F. E. Rigby, 89 Randolph-st.

Special Caution.—Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has become so popular that various parties have put out articles calling them Mrs. Winslow's. ...

Markets by Telegraph.

MIDNIGHT MARKET REPORT.

[Special Despatch to the Western Associated Press.]

New York, August 22.

MONEY.

...

GOLD.

...

GOVERNMENTS.

...

RAILWAYS.

...

New York Market.

New York, Aug. 22.

...

LATER NEW YORK MARKETS.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

New York, August 22.

FLOUR.

...

GRAIN.

...

PROVISIONS.

...

Cincinnati Market.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

Cincinnati, August 22.

...

St. Louis Market.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

St. Louis, August 22.

...

Milwaukee Market.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

Milwaukee, August 22.

...

Illinois and Michigan Canal.

...

Buffalo Market.

...

Oswego Market.

Oswego, August 22.

...

Baltimore Market.

Baltimore, August 22.

...

Toledo Market.

Toledo, August 22.

...

New Orleans Market.

New Orleans, August 22.

...

New York Stock and Money Market.

New York, August 22.

...

MARRIED.

...

DIED.

...

Auction Sales.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,
Auctioneers & Commission Merchants,
PALMER'S BLOCK,
44 & 46 RANDOLPH-ST.

DRY GOODS, CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ... AT AUCTION.

SECOND SALE OF ELECTRO-SILVER PLATED GOODS, ... AT AUCTION, BY CATALOGUE.

HOUSE AND BARN AT AUCTION. 223 ARCHER-ROAD.

TWO CREAM COLORED PONIES AT AUCTION.

A NEW COACH AND FAMILY CARRIAGE At Private Sale.

REGULAR SATURDAY'S SALE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, Carpets, Table Cutlery, Plated Ware, Stoves, Bedding, Horses, Carriages, Harness, &c. AT AUCTION.

PAWNBROKER'S SALE. GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES, Diamond Pins, Rings and Ear Rings, ... AT AUCTION.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE—Custom Made Clothing, ... AT AUCTION.

GREAT AUCTION SALE OF Foreign and Domestic Staple DRY GOODS, ...

ELEGANT RESIDENCE PROPERTY AT AUCTION. The Elegant Residence of Hon. H. L. Rucker, situate on the northwest corner of Fulton and Peoria-sts.

GILBERT & SAMPSON, GENERAL AUCTIONEERS. FURNITURE, AT AUCTION. PARLOR, CHAMBER, DINING-ROOM AND LIBRARY FURNITURE.

To Rent—Houses & Rooms.

TO RENT—A pleasant front Room. ...
TO RENT—And Furniture for sale, a ...
TO RENT—The upper part of House ...
TO RENT—Three Rooms, up stairs. ...
TO RENT—Five large Rooms, suitable for a ...
TO RENT—Pleasant furnished Rooms ...
TO RENT—New, elegant house, fifteen rooms, ... R. G. GOODWILLIE, 13 Dearborn-st.
TO RENT—By R. G. Goodwillie, 13 Dearborn-st., ...
TO RENT—New cottage house, 148 South Halsted-st., ...
TO RENT—A large, finely furnished ...
TO RENT—A desirable two-story frame House, ...
TO RENT—A first class Flouring and Grist Mill ...
TO RENT—A House, with eleven rooms ...
TO RENT—A Lot on Archer-road, ...
TO RENT—Several good Boarding Houses, ...
TO RENT—A Dwelling House, containing thirteen rooms, ...
TO RENT—A new house, with 10 rooms ...
TO RENT—House on Wabash-av., with ...
TO RENT—A pleasantly furnished front Room, 157 Dearborn-st., up stairs.
TO RENT—Furnished Room to rent—front parlor—for two gentlemen. 119 East Jackson-st.
TO RENT—A Cottage House, containing three rooms and pantry, ...
TO RENT—A House on Warren-st., with twelve rooms. ...
TO RENT—Nice, newly furnished Rooms, for gentlemen, on Michigan-av., ...
TO RENT—A furnished house, No. 269 ... Apply to J. N. BARKER, 157 Randolph-st.
TO RENT—A Cottage House—Four rooms—on North Sedgwick-st., ...
TO RENT—Story and a half Cottage, 163 Park-av., and furniture for sale. ...
TO RENT—One of the most desirable Lumber Yards in Chicago, on Allen's Canal, ... apply to DAVIS & MASON, Room 7, 242 South Water-st.
TO RENT—Nice airy rooms, in suites or singly, situated on the lake shore, ...
TO RENT—A pleasant cottage of six rooms and closets, ...
TO RENT—Four first-class houses on Park-av., ...

To Rent—Stores & Offices.

TO RENT—One-half of a furnished office to a Doctor. ...
TO RENT—Office near the Post Office, 160 Madison-st. ...
TO RENT—Stores and Offices—The only chance to get a ...
TO RENT—The second floor of 22 Lake-st., to rent immediately. ...
TO RENT—A splendid suite of offices in Hilliard Block, ...

Wanted—To Rent.

WANTED—To Rent—By a careful tenant, a cottage of 4 or 5 rooms, ...
WANTED—To Rent—A good large house ...
WANTED—To Rent—A small house by a prompt paying tenant. ...
WANTED—To Rent—On or about the 1st of October, ...

Personal.

PERSONAL—Will the lady who crossed State-st. bridge on Friday last, ...
PERSONAL—Wanted information of ...
PERSONAL—David F. Dooley, who came to this country some twelve years ago, ... JAMES F. WARFORD, West Troy, Albany County, New York.

Strayed.

STRAYED OR STOLEN—A light bay horse, ...
STRAYED—Or Stolen—A cream-colored Pony, from Pollange & Sheedy's barn, ...

Amusements.

COL. WOOD'S MUSEUM.
COL. J. H. WOOD ... Proprietor

Triumphant success of the new Biblical Spectacle, ...

On THURSDAY EVENING, Aug. 23d, will be performed the Grand Biblical Spectacle of MOSES IN EGYPT, ...

McVICKER'S THEATRE.
McVICKER & MYERS ... MANAGERS.

Last night but two of THE FALLS OF CLYDE. ...

CHICAGO DRIVING PARK ASSOCIATION.

FALL MEETING, 1866.

The Chicago Driving Park Association take pleasure ...

September 3d.

PREMIUMS TO THE AMOUNT OF $7,100.

September 4th.

September 5th.

September 6th.

September 7th.

General Notices.

W. D. PATTERSON,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
...

EMPLOYMENT FOR LADIES.
...

THE LANE & BODLEY
Portable Circular Saw Mills,
PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES,
...

For Sale.

FOR SALE—Saloon on State-st., No. 320, ...
FOR SALE—Grocery, Meat Market, ...
FOR SALE—To be moved, house on ...
FOR SALE—The stock and fixtures of a saloon, ...
FOR SALE—At a bargain, furniture of ...
FOR SALE—Cheap—A lot of eighteen inch Timber, ...
FOR SALE—One-half interest in a Real Estate and Commission business. ...
FOR SALE—An open Buggy, nearly new, ...
FOR SALE—One pigeon-hole table, as good as new; ...
FOR SALE—One new re-sawing or slitting saw, ...
FOR SALE—Rare Chance—Stock, fixtures and horse and wagon of a good grocery ...
FOR SALE—A First-rate Chance—A responsible Physician, ...
FOR SALE—A fine first-class Family Horse. Address P. O. Box 2714.
FOR SALE—Rubber Packing, adapted for Steam Boiler and Engine use. ...
FOR SALE—Saloon and Boarding House Fixtures, ...
FOR SALE—Elegant Carriage Horse—...
FOR SALE—Cheap for Cash—Long established laundry, ... R. G. GOODWILLIE, 13 Dearborn-st., up stairs.
FOR SALE—Several first-class Saloons ... R. G. GOODWILLIE, 13 Dearborn-st.
FOR SALE—Stock, Lease and Fixtures of Store 91 West Madison-st. ...
FOR SALE—Dogs—One Pointer Dog, Black and Tan, and Watch Dogs. ...
FOR SALE—Two of the best Agricultural patents in the United States, ...
FOR SALE—$4,000 will purchase the stock, fixtures and good-will ...
FOR SALE—A Laundry, in a good location, ... "JACKSON," Tribune Office.
FOR SALE—Saloon—$1,500 will buy the house and lot known as the "Charter Oak ..." HOLDEN RUSHTON, Proprietor.
FOR SALE—Machinery—One stave cutter, ...
FOR SALE—A good Family Horse, with Carriage and Harness, ... C. E. FIELD, ...
FOR SALE—Engines and Boilers—One splendid 20-horse power engine and tubular boiler. ...
FOR SALE—A medium-sized Express Wagon, in good running order. ...
FOR SALE—Six vessels, one canal boat; ...
FOR SALE—I will sell the Palmer Vinegar establishment ...
FOR SALE—Rare Chance—Bakery, Confectionery and News Depot ...
FOR SALE—The best chance in the city ...
FOR SALE—A Barber Shop for sale, cheap, doing a good business, ...
FOR SALE—Schooner Wayne, on account of the decease of the owner. ...
FOR SALE—Saloon and boarding house ...
FOR SALE—One of the best corner saloons in the city. ... CHAS. LAMPKE.
FOR SALE—One Locomotive Boiler, ...
FOR SALE—A first-class fancy retail grocery, ...
FOR SALE—Machinery—1 Daniel's Planer, ...
FOR SALE—The fixtures and implements of an established manufacturing business ...
FOR SALE—Valuable Mill Property, ...
FOR SALE—3,000 pairs of Blinds. ...
FOR SALE—100,000 Lights of Sash. ...

Real Estate—City.

FOR SALE—Beautiful ten acre lots on ...
FOR SALE—A first-class stone front residence ... THOMAS D. SNYDER & CO., ...
FOR SALE—125 1-2 by 172 feet on Wabash-av., ...
FOR SALE—Two very desirable lots on ...
FOR SALE—A choice lot of about seven acres, ...
FOR SALE—Houses and lots on West Washington-st., ...
FOR SALE—Unimproved lots on Reuben, ...
FOR SALE—By R. G. Goodwillie, Real Estate Agent, 13 Dearborn-st., ...
FOR SALE—Two first-class frame houses ...
FOR SALE—Or Rent—A house with 9 rooms. ...
FOR SALE—A splendid Residence Lot ...
FOR SALE—House and Lot, ...
FOR SALE—A two-story house containing ...
FOR SALE—Cheap—A two-story frame house ...
FOR SALE—Two desirable buildings ...
FOR SALE—A nearly new brick house ...
FOR SALE—House 40 East Harrison-st. ...
FOR SALE—Or Rent—Evanston Property. ...

Lost.

LOST—Black Newfoundland Dog—...
LOST—...

Wanted—Male Help.

WANTED—A first-class solicitor of advertisements ...
WANTED—A first-class Carriage Wood Maker. ...
WANTED—A Drug Clerk, to go in the country. ...
WANTED—Young men in the country ...
WANTED—Thirty-five men to work in Michigan and Wisconsin. ...
WANTED—To Tinners. One or two first-class workmen ...
WANTED—A practical miller to go in to the country, ...
WANTED—Bookkeepers, clerks, porters, collectors, ...
WANTED—30 Teamsters, with teams, to haul brick ...
WANTED—Laborers—To work in our quarry. Apply to DIMOND & SPOONER, ...
WANTED—To-day—50 Railroad Laborers. ...
WANTED—Salesmen, to go into the country with our new book "Tried and True; or, Love and Loyalty." ... HOLLAND & CO., 36 Lombard Block, Chicago, Ill.
WANTED—Men with small capital to ...
WANTED—Immediately—A number of good boys, ...
WANTED—Two good Tin and Sheet Iron workers. Apply at 201 West Madison-st.
WANTED—A Good Tailor and Cutter ...
WANTED—An honest, intelligent, discreet and industrious boy, ...
WANTED—Six Carpenters, to work ... PARKER & STEARNS.
WANTED—Competent men, to introduce HUNT'S NEW SASH LOCK, ...
WANTED—An experienced Commission Book-keeper. ...
WANTED—A carriage body maker. ...
WANTED—A Salesman to travel for a ...
WANTED—Wood Workers. One No. 1 ...
WANTED—5,000 Railroad Laborers, on the Cedar Rapids and Missouri River Railroad, ... W. W. WALKER, Chief Engineer and Vice President.

Wanted—Female Help.

WANTED—A Girl, who is a good cook, ...
WANTED—At the new Intelligence Office, 127 State-st., ...
WANTED—Two competent Girls, ...
WANTED—Girls, in Book Bindery of ADAMS, BLACKMER & LYON, ...
WANTED—At the City Hotel two dining room girls.
WANTED—Ladies to go into the country to canvass for "Tried and True; or, Love and Loyalty." ... W. J. HOLLAND & CO., 36 Lombard Block, Chicago, Ill.
WANTED—An elderly woman to take care of children. ...
WANTED—A good clean English, Scotch or German girl, ...
WANTED—Ladies, to go into the country to canvass ...
WANTED—A good second girl, ...
WANTED—An experienced housekeeper, ...

Wanted—Partners.

WANTED—Partner—With $300 or ...
WANTED—Partner—With a capital of from five to ten thousand dollars, ...
WANTED—Partner—With $3,000, ...
WANTED—Partner—$400—In a legitimate cash business, ...
WANTED—Partner—With $3,000, ...
WANTED—Partner—A practical wagon maker, ...
WANTED—Partner—With from $2,000 to $10,000 capital, ...
WANTED—Partner—With from $2,000 to $5,000 ready capital, ...

Boarding.

BOARDING—One large, nicely furnished Room, ...
BOARDING—Two handsome rooms, ...
BOARDING—Very desirable rooms and first-class board, at 128 West Washington-st.
BOARDING—A suite of front rooms, ...
BOARDING—Pleasant and airy rooms ...
BOARDING—Two gentlemen and their wives can be accommodated ...
BOARDING—A few gentlemen can find good board ...
BOARDING—A nicely furnished front room, ...
BOARDING—Gentlemen wishing good board ...
BOARDING—A pleasant front room, ...
BOARDING—One room suitable for two gentlemen, ...
BOARDING—Pleasant rooms with board can be obtained ...
BOARDING—A few first-class boarders ...
BOARDING—Single gentlemen, or gentleman and lady, ...
BOARDING—A few Rooms and good board by the day or week, ...
BOARDING—Can be obtained in a private family ...

Boarding—Wanted.

BOARDING—Wanted—By two young men, ...
BOARDING—Wanted—A gentleman with his wife, ...
BOARDING—Wanted—...
BOARDING—Wanted—And two good ...
CIVIL AND MINING ENGINEER. ...

Wanted—Agents.

WANTED—Agents—...

Wanted—Situations.

WANTED—Situation—...

Chicago Tribune.

DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY.

OFFICE, No. 51 CLARK-ST.

...

THURSDAY, AUGUST 23, 1866.

PHILADELPHIA PLATFORM AND ADDRESS.

The "declaration of principles" and the address to the people of the Philadelphia Convention are now before the country. ... We yesterday called attention to the painful embarrassment under which the Convention labored. ...

BUCKING AND GAGGING.

The punishment known as "bucking and gagging" was never administered on so large a scale, or in so public a manner, as in the late Philadelphia Convention. ...

THE FENIANS SNUBBED BY THE PHILADELPHIA CONVENTION.

The love felt by the Copperheads for the Irish, and their sympathy with the Fenian cause, were conspicuously ignored at the Philadelphia Convention. ...

Resolved, That this Convention ...

This resolution was deliberately and intentionally suppressed. ...

Chicago Tribune.

WEEKLY EDITION. CHICAGO, THURSDAY, AUGUST 23, 1866. VOL. XX. NUMBER 9.

Wanted—Male Help.

WANTED—A first-class Carriage Wheel Maker.

WANTED—A Drug Clerk, to go in the country.

WANTED—Young men in the country.

WANTED—Thirty-five men to work in Michigan and Wisconsin. Good wages and steady employment.

WANTED—To Tinners. One or two first-class workmen.

WANTED—A practical miller to go in the country.

WANTED—Bookkeepers, clerks, porters, collectors, brakemen, firemen, drivers.

WANTED—30 Teamsters, with teams.

WANTED—Laborers—To work in our quarry.

WANTED—To-day—50 Railroad Laborers.

WANTED—Salesmen to go into the country.

WANTED—Men with small capital to come and see a big thing.

WANTED—Immediately—A number of good boys.

WANTED—Two good Tin and Sheet Iron workers.

WANTED—A Good Tailor and Cutter.

WANTED—An honest, intelligent, educated and industrious boy.

WANTED—Six Carpenters, to work on door and window frames.

WANTED—Competent men, to introduce HUNT'S NEW SASH LOCK.

WANTED—An experienced Commission Book-keeper.

WANTED—A carriage body maker.

WANTED—A Salesman to travel for a heavy grocery house.

WANTED—Wood Workers. One No. 1 buggy gear maker; one No. 1 wheel maker.

WANTED—5,000 Railroad Laborers, on the Cedar Rapids and Missouri River Railroad.

Wanted—Female Help.

WANTED—A Girl, who is a good cook, washer and ironer.

WANTED—At the new Intelligence Office.

WANTED—Two competent Girls, one as cook.

WANTED—Girls, in Book Bindery of ADAMS, BLACKMER & LYON.

WANTED—At the City Hotel two dining room girls.

WANTED—Ladies to go into the country to canvass for "Tried and True; or, Love and Loyalty."

WANTED—An elderly woman to take care of children.

WANTED—A good clean English, Irish or German girl, to do general housework.

WANTED—Ladies, to go into the country to canvass.

WANTED—A good second girl.

WANTED—An experienced housekeeper.

Wanted—Partners.

WANTED—Partner—With $200 or $300 capital.

WANTED—Partner—With a capital of $2,000 or more.

WANTED—Partner—With $3,000.

WANTED—Partner—$400—In a legitimate cash business.

WANTED—Partner—With $2,000.

WANTED—Partner—A practical wagon maker.

WANTED—Partner—With from $3,000 to $5,000.

WANTED—Partner—With from $2,000 to $3,000.

Boarding.

BOARDING—One large, nicely furnished room.

BOARDING—Two handsome rooms.

BOARDING—Very desirable rooms and first-class board.

BOARDING—A suite of front rooms.

BOARDING—Pleasant and airy rooms.

BOARDING—Two gentlemen and their wives can be accommodated with first-class board.

BOARDING—A few gentlemen can find good board.

BOARDING—A nicely furnished front room.

BOARDING—Gentlemen wishing good board.

BOARDING—A pleasant front room.

BOARDING—One room suitable for two gentlemen.

BOARDING—Pleasant rooms with board.

BOARDING—A few first-class board.

BOARDING—Single gentlemen, or gentleman and wife.

BOARDING—A few Rooms and good board.

BOARDING—Can be obtained by a gentleman and wife.

Boarding Wanted.

BOARDING—Wanted—By two young men.

BOARDING—Wanted—A gentleman and wife.

Wanted—Agents.

WANTED—Agents—To sell.

WANTED—Agents—For the HISTORY OF THE WAR.

WANTED—Agents—$150 per month.

WANTED—500 Agents to sell.

WANTED—Agents—Male or Female.

WANTED—Agents—The Atlantic.

WANTED—Agents—Male and Female.

WANTED—Agents—$2,000 a year.

Wanted—Situations.

WANTED—Situation—By a young man.

WANTED—Situation—As salesman.

WANTED—Situation—As Book-keeper.

WANTED—Situation—To Wholesale Houses.

WANTED—Situation—By a man to work in barber shop.

WANTED—Situation—By a young man.

WANTED—Situation—By a lady.

Chicago Tribune.

DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 23, 1866.

THE PHILADELPHIA PLATFORM AND ADDRESS.

The "declaration of principles" and the address to the people of the Philadelphia Convention are now before the country. The address is a tame commentary upon the declaration of principles, and a weak reiteration of the idle ... so frequently refuted ... in favor of the immediate restoration of political power to the impenitent and unrepentant rebels. We yesterday called attention to the painful embarrassment under which the Convention labored. It met ... the President said, to have more ... and brains than had ever been assembled under one roof in this country before ...

... this basis of representation obsolete in part, and necessitated a new one. Heretofore the white male adults of these States have exercised a political power far exceeding that entrusted to white male adults of the North. In these States the white voters have not only chosen their own representatives in Congress and the Electoral College upon an equality with the white voters in the Northern States, but they have chosen also representatives in Congress and in the Electoral College for the negro population. Thus a voter in one of these States votes not only for himself and the white people he represents, but he votes for an additional representative which is awarded to the negroes of his neighborhood. This anti-Democratic, anti-Republican mode of double representation, the amendment to the Constitution proposes to break up. It does not propose to take away from any State the exclusive right of deciding who shall be voters therein; it does not take away from the State the exclusive right of deciding whether it will or will not have a representation in Congress and in the Electoral College for its colored population, but it does say, that in those States and in all other States, that the population represented in Congress, and in the Electoral College, be it white or black, or both, shall be such, and such only as by State law may be represented at the polls by its adult male population. Thus, if Virginia or Kentucky or Illinois wants representatives in Congress and in the Electoral College for their black population, then that black population, be it great or small, must vote with the whites in the choice of those representatives. The system of having the negroes represented in Congress and in the Electoral College, and of having their representatives chosen for them by other people, is so manifestly unjust, unequal, and contrary to all rule of representation that we are confident the Southern people themselves would never insist upon it, were they not encouraged to do so by the President and by the men assembled at Philadelphia.

This, therefore, is the only point in the plan of Congress which these men at Philadelphia seriously opposed. They did not dare to assail it upon its merits, but they put forth, as a substitute for it, the plan of the President; that plan is to admit the representatives of the rebel States without having the amendment ratified, and then, the rebel States having secured every possible political right, privilege, and function, may laugh at any demand that they place representation upon any honest, just, or equitable basis. The Convention, not daring to oppose this part of the amendment upon its merits, contents itself with an appeal to the people to elect a Congress that will restore the rebels without requiring their previous ratification of an honest basis of representation.

BUCKING AND GAGGING.

The punishment known as "bucking and gagging" was never administered on so large a scale, or in so public a manner, as at the late Philadelphia Convention. About four hundred delegates were put through this process by A. Johnson, and kept under the torture for the space of three days. The only speech allowed to be made, after the Convention was organized, was Doolittle's. Mr. S. S. Hayes, of Illinois, who enjoys some reputation for fluency, essayed to make a few remarks, but was promptly bucked and gagged. He endeavored to procure printed copies of the report of the Committee on Resolutions, so that delegates might know what they were voting on, but his motion was ruled out of order. Every man who wanted to say anything or do anything, except Doolittle and Cowan, was bucked and gagged. Every Northern man possessing any real force of character was kicked out of the Convention beforehand, and those who remained were a pitiful collection of magpies repeating the notes of A. Johnson, as uttered through his principal musicians, Doolittle and Cowan. The Convention consisted of one man. All the rest was dumb show, and very stupid at that.

What renders this puppet exhibition still more ludicrous is the fact that the Convention was called together expressly for consultation and discussion. There being no nominations to make, the only business that could be transacted by the delegates was the exchange of opinions. After four years of civil war, it might be supposed that the late belligerents had something to say to each other. Not a word! In so novel an assemblage, where three political parties were brought together for the first time—Confederates, Copperheads, and Conservative Republicans—for the purpose of forming an alliance, it might be presumed that somebody besides Doolittle and Cowan, (who represented the smallest of the three factions), would have some opinions, or prejudices, worthy of expression. But they were all alike dumb. In a Convention containing two or three hundred Democrats it might have been predicted that the pent up volume of words and oaths would have burst bounds, and flowed all over the Wigwam, and out into the streets of Philadelphia, drowning the noise of all the forges in the city, and making day and night hideous, as they did in Chicago two years ago. But all their clappers were silent. Their mouths were padlocked, and A. Johnson had the key. A Democratic delegate to a National Convention is always selected for his for his powers of volubility. To be bucked and gagged in this manner was a cruel and unusual punishment, forbidden by the Constitution, and revolting to human nature.

THE FENIANS SNUBBED BY THE PHILADELPHIA CONVENTION.

The love felt by the Copperheads and rebels for the Irish, and their sympathy for the Fenian cause, were conspicuously exhibited at the Philadelphia Convention. We copy the following from the proceedings of Wednesday:

Mr. Carroll, of New York, offered the following resolution, which was referred, under the rule, to the Committee on Resolutions, without debate:

Resolved, That there is justly demanded a revision of the National Neutrality Law, in consonance with the spirit of the age, the demands of the people and the honor of the nation, and that it is the duty of Congress to comply with the public demand for such a revision.

This resolution was deliberately and intentionally suppressed. The leaders of the Convention were in constant telegraphic communication with Johnson and Seward, and spent three days and nights on the platform. Each resolution proposed in committee was submitted to Johnson for his approval or revision. Why was not the above resolution incorporated in the code of principles that were adopted? Was the subject beneath their notice? Are the services of the Irish of so little consequence to the Copperjohnson party that they can afford to treat them with contempt? But one thing is manifest, that the Convention was opposed to any modification of the Neutrality Laws. Whether they were afraid of offending the British Tory Government, by favoring the bill passed by the Republicans in the House of Representatives, which scales those acts down to the same level with the British Neutrality Laws; or whether they were apprehensive of exasperating their "Southern brethren," we cannot positively say. Perhaps both reasons operated to prevent the adoption of Mr. Carroll's resolution. The action of the Convention, however, shows that the Copperjohnson party think far more of the British Government than of the Fenians, and that they are hostile to Irish independence. The Fenians can do nothing until the Neutrality Laws are scaled down, and Johnson and his supporters are determined that those laws shall not be disturbed. They are resolved that the Government of the United States shall stand guard for Great Britain, and help her retain her possessions—Ireland included. This is the present position of what is left of the "Democratic" party—a party which has been kept in power by the Irish vote—a party which could not have carried a single Northern State at any election since Jackson's time, without the aid of the Irish vote. This is the reward they get for the forty year's support they have given to that perfidious, cold-blooded, ungrateful party.

Contrast the action of the Copperjohnson Convention in rejecting Carroll's resolution, with that of the Illinois Republican Convention, which adopted the following declaration by a unanimous vote, accompanied with applause, viz.:

Resolved, That the Convention fully approves the proposed action of Congress in the modification of the Neutrality Laws of the United States, and that we deeply sympathize with our Irish fellow-citizens in their love of their native land, and that we will rejoice with them in the redemption of Ireland from British misrule and wrongs, and that they shall have our countenance and support in all lawful means employed to accomplish that end.

This resolution was passed by a party which can carry the State of Illinois by 40,000 majority without the Irish vote. But it was passed from a sense of justice, from a love of liberty, from sympathy for a people struggling to be free. The Republican party is under no obligations to the Irish. It has received no favors at their hands, but on the contrary, has always found them powerful and active political opponents; yet it harbors no malice towards them; it remembers only that their countrymen are oppressed, denied the right of self-government, and ground to the earth by the aristocracy of Great Britain. The Republicans return to the Irish good for evil, while the "Democrats" repay them with evil for good. Why is this? Because the Republican is a party in favor of universal freedom and equal political rights, while the "Democracy" has always upheld and practiced slavery, sympathized with aristocrats and tyrants, and defended special privileges. That is the reason the Philadelphia Convention spat on Carroll's resolution. The only question to solve is, how much longer do the Irish intend to put up with Copperhead insults and base ingratitude? How much longer do they propose to be "hod-carriers and ditch-diggers" for that infamous party, and do its dirty work for starvation wages ...

POLITICAL EXCHANGES.

It will take a few weeks, possibly, to determine whether the Johnson Republicans have swallowed the Democratic party, or whether they have been taken within the stomach of the Democratic whale. But which ever way this point may be determined, it has been clearly settled that the Democratic party and the Johnsonites, are henceforth to be one and the same party, having but one heart, one principle and one organization. This mingling of the races has not been accomplished without some painful sacrifices. The "white man's" party could not embrace the "black" Republicans without creating some confusion in the family. There were discontented members, who did not like the mixed basis. Henry Clay Dean, whose pious eloquence filled the National Capital at Washington while Chaplain to the Democratic Senate; Clement L. Vallandigham, who had endured the pains of martyrdom, the perils of exile, and the delays of watching on the border for the rising of the intelligent people for his redemption; Fernando Wood, who had shipped arms to Georgia to enable the rebels to meet the boys in blue with a bloody reception; Pendleton, who had two years ago sought the Vice-Presidency on the platform that the war for the preservation of the Union was a failure, and that the amendment to the Constitution abolishing slavery was void; and George Francis Train, who holds the judgment of mankind at his will, and has only to indicate in a speech the fate of nations, and have those nations rush upon that fate out of compliment to the oratory of Train—these men, each a host in himself and embracing in the combined strength of their personal adherents and admirers nine-tenths of the Democratic party, have been ejected the new temple erected for the bridal festivities of the heretofore two parties and hereafter one great National Copperhead rebel party. As the numerical strength of the new party must necessarily be furnished by the Democrats, it becomes an important inquiry what that party has made by the exchanges to which it has had to submit in the uniting with the Johnsonites.

Mr. Doolittle, of Wisconsin, in taking the chair of the Philadelphia Convention congratulated the delegates on the privilege they enjoyed of being present at a convention where there was more brains than was ever collected in any previous convention held in this country. Considering the fact that ninety-nine out of every hundred of the Democrats before him, were professional delegates to Democratic Conventions and had graced all such assemblages held during the last fifteen years, he must have intended by that remark to impress upon the Convention that as he and his twenty ex-Republican associates were the only new members present, they gave to the assemblage an amount of brains hitherto unprecedented in Democratic conventions! In estimating, therefore, the profits and losses of the Democratic party, Mr. Doolittle's account for brains furnished the new organization by himself, Bates, Randall, Cowan, Weed and Raymond must not be forgotten.

In the list of the more prominent exchanges, the Democracy swap off Vallandigham and get in return George C. Bates; they give away Fernando Wood and get Aleck Randall, of Wisconsin; in exchange for George Francis Train they get Doolittle; and in place of Henry Clay Dean they receive Tom Turner; while the averages of the trade are completed by taking Browning for George H. Pendleton. Cornell Jewett was offered for Seward, but the man of Colorado did not think the Secretary was an equivalent, and refused to be transferred. The most melancholy part of the transaction remains to be told. Dean, Pendleton, Vallandigham, Wood and Train have no place to go. The Republican party will not receive them, and they have been ejected from the new party by their old Democratic associates. Theirs is indeed a sad fate. After having for four years played the parts of traitors, —in giving every aid they could to the rebellion, to be now kicked out of the Democratic party by the combined votes of Northern and Southern Major Generals, by four members of Lincoln's Cabinet, by the combined keepers of Lafayette, Warren and other bastiles, and the murderous overseers of Libby and Andersonville! They have, after faithfully serving the rebellion, been thrust out of the new party in which the Vice President of the Confederacy and a half dozen of Lincoln's "shoulder strapped minions" have been made leaders, managers and directors. They have been removed to make place for men who as Senators and Representatives upheld Lincoln in all his despotism, and who, even under the new reign, have voted for the Freedmen's Bureau Bill, the Civil Rights Bill and other "infamous measures vetoed by Andrew Johnson." The bitterness of their political vagabondage is made more intense because the Democratic party would never have consented to thus sacrifice its most brilliant lights, had it not been demanded by the men who composed the Confederate Government, Senate and House, the Confederate Judiciary and the officers of the Confederate army and navy.

The new party pretends that it experiences relief in having got rid of these men; but whether that feeling really exists or not, there can be little doubt that the Republican party has real cause to rejoice that Doolittle, Cowan, Browning and Randall have taken a permanent residence with the Democrats, and will no longer be in a position to attempt disturbance, discussion or division in the Union ranks. Like any other men who desert to the enemy, the wearing of their old uniform will no longer protect them, but in assuming the places made vacant by the expulsion of Vallandigham and Wood, they become the same objects of political detestation and opposition that their predecessors were.

In estimating the profit and loss of the Democracy in the new arrangement made by the leaders at Philadelphia, it should be remembered that in expelling Vallandigham and Dean, there is a possibility that the expulsion was of a far greater number. There is no questioning the fact, that the men ostracised at Philadelphia represent the great bulk of the Democratic party, and that while that ostracism may prove grateful to Raymond, Weed and Browning, who never voted a Democratic ticket in their lives, it will be resented by the rank and file of the Democratic party. The elections in Indiana, Pennsylvania and Ohio will demonstrate that this blow will not be submitted to quietly, that it will not be endured silently, but it will be so avenged at the polls that the Democratic party will be brought to a knowledge of the fact that they bought the score or two of Johnsonites—brains included—at a heavy cost. The peace men of Illinois may well ask whether they who are expected to do the voting are to be compensated for insult and degradation, by the political association of Browning and Bates. They may well ask when did these men ever give even their own vote, much less control the votes of others in favor of Democrats or Democratic principles. And for these two men in Illinois, and an average of about the same number of the same stripe in each of the other States, the Democratic party has surrendered its leadership and its organization to men who have signalized their inauguration as Democratic leaders by applying insulting tests to Democrats who never quailed before threats of bastiles, or surrendered principle at the coercion of military satraps.

Upon the whole, we think the Union party have much to be thankful for in the result of the Philadelphia Convention. We have got rid, it is true, of the Brains—such as it is—of which Doolittle boasts, but we have the comfort and consolation of knowing that hereafter the Democratic party is to be cursed, vexed and perplexed with it. We have the consolation of knowing that with the whole patronage of the Government at their disposal, these men have not been able to seduce enough of Union men to abandon their party to change the result of an election in any precinct in any State. We have the consolation of knowing that the treachery of these men, from Johnson down to the lowest in rank, has aroused the people to such a pitch of indignation, that the enthusiasm and unanimity which shone so gloriously in 1860, will appear tame to that which will be exhibited in 1866, and that the last vestige of rebellion sympathy will be crushed at the election this fall.

It may not be ungracious to add that the Union party has the consolation of knowing that the first act of the newly self-appointed managers of the Democratic party has been to expel from its rank that class which has hitherto done its voting. It is true that these men may yet be induced to kiss the hand that has smitten them, and crawl at the feet of those who have spurned them, nevertheless it is natural to suppose that an organization which goes into a contest, placing the stamp of inferiority and criminal degradation upon the great body of its own voters, must do so expecting no success or enthusiasm from hearts made sullen by wanton insult.

In view of the whole case, we think the Democracy have been ... by their ... by the combined ... who have left ... the Union ranks; and we think that the Union party have reason to be thankful that the certainty of an unprecedented and universal Republican victory this fall has been secured by the open desertion of its betrayers at Philadelphia, by their reception into the Democratic camp, and by the enthusiasm and devotion to the Union, and hatred and hostility to rebellion, which have been kindled anew in the popular heart by the dangers which threatened the country at the hands of the President.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The Situation in Italy.

RAVAGES OF THE CHOLERA IN LONDON.

Napoleon and the Rhine Provinces.

Germany, Prussia, Russia and Austria.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

FLORENCE, July 30th, 1866.

I learned this morning at 8 o'clock the result of the Conference of the Ministers last night. The armistice of thirty days has been concluded, and that is the same as a treaty of peace. You will hear this long before you receive this letter, but not twenty men in Italy know it at this moment. What is the use of getting news twelve hours in advance of the public when your columns are so far from me? The Atlantic Telegraph will have reported the news of peace two weeks before you get this letter, and you will have forgotten the European war altogether.

But I venture to state that the peace gives Italy Venice and the Trent valleys of the Tyrol, with some circumlocution; but still that is the substance of it. Garibaldi has won for Italy the Trent valley—she was perfectly sure of the rest. The hero of Caprera comes out of the struggle with new wounds, but his fame is untarnished. The bloodiest fighting of the war has been in those narrow gorges where his red shirts opposed bayonets to sharpshooters with slow but certain success. More blood has been shed there than in all the rest of the fighting. Still Italy will be little content. The people feel that official stupidity has betrayed their courage, patriotism and sacrifices. Custozza and Lissa will long live in the memory, as evidences that both on land and sea the most heroic of men were led by incompetent commanders, lions commanded by asses. Persano will be tried, and also some other officers, for cowardice and imbecility at Lissa, and the events of Custozza cannot always be kept in the dark as now. Prince Humbert is enraged at the conduct of his superiors. In fact, his intemperate language led to his being in arrest for twenty-four hours. This fact I have on good authority, and it is very important. He is heir to the throne, and is no longer a boy—is a man and a hero. We shall have a party rallying around him—turning to the rising sun. It is the same with Prince Amadeo, who was wounded, and the King himself does not relish it that his sons were in such great peril for nothing. In short, La Marmora is doomed. He is a very small and very honest man, whom flatterers convinced that he was the idol of the nation. He took office as Prime Minister after the September Convention and foolishly believes that he saved the nation from anarchy. He entered wholly into the plans of Napoleon, governed Italy under advice from Paris, and clung to power because the Emperor wished him at the head of affairs. He resigned only on the 20th, and fought the battle of Custozza on the twenty-fourth with his head full of politics and diplomatic negotiations. He believed Austria would whip Italy and so he must fight somewhere chose the worst place—the heart of the quadrilateral. He rode upon the field that day, saw that matters were going as he had expected, rode back to Goito and telegraphed to Garibaldi: "*We are fatally and irreparably defeated. I depend upon your valor and skill to save Brescia.*" His troops were at that moment masters of the field and he had fifty thousand men *in sight* who had not fired a gun. This is boundless stupidity, but it is not treason, and he will save his head, but some nation ought to set the example of hanging Generals and Admirals who thus jeopardize the cause of the people. Persano, who is doubtless a coward, has not dared to set foot on shore. In Genoa the people would mob him. Nautical pride is the tender point of the Genoese, and they foam with rage over the battle of Lissa. Besides, Persano is known there as a pimp, whose professional studies have been made principally in the company of ballet girls. This is sober truth. After the highest personage in the Kingdom, there is no such rake in Italy. The navy has been under the control of irresponsible cliques and inside circles, and the public opinion has not reached it. Persano got up by intrigue, as most others did; the really able men doting lieutenant's caps to stupidities bedizzened with gold lace.

Parliament tried, three years ago, to penetrate the secrets of the department, but the committee found it so desperately dark that it took fright and reported that it could not report. I hope there will be a real inquest into the affair of Lissa, but it is only a hope. There are mighty bureaucracies in Italy and only storms and tempests can destroy them. Medici rests at Pergine, six miles from Trent, but Italy will have the Trentine valleys. She has bought them only too dear with the blood of thousands of her sons. SPERO.

The Ravages of Cholera in London—Over Nine Hundred Deaths in One Week.

[Correspondence of the New York Tribune.]

LONDON, August 4, 1866.

With the war virtually concluded, and Europe, settling down into a sultry peace, or rather an armed truce, to be broken as soon as any of the recent belligerent powers thinks it is his interest to do so, with the Parliamentary session at its last gasp, and the unpopular Tory Ministry yearning for the beatitude of "stagnant calm" which they hope to find in the recess; with our town Reform demonstrations temporarily at an end; with the Atlantic telegraph in good working order (at a pound a word, and no messages sent short of twenty); with these and other late topics of interest, already receding into the background of the public mind, we have yet another, which has already assumed a grim, an awful prominence, before whom the others just mentioned scatter like so many barn-door chickens at the approach of a ravenous kite or vulture, or like the ominous fowl which heralded the approach of Incarnate Death in the vision conjured up before Don Cleophas Leandro Perez Zambullo by the Devil on two sticks. Death is here, surely, in one of its terriblest shapes—that of cholera. We are all talking of it, just now, in London. Its progress in the metropolis has been frightfully rapid, as witness the report of the Registrar General, published on the last day of the preceding month. The total number of deaths in the week ending July 28 (this day week) was 2,600, an excess of 1,283 over the estimated number—an excess, says the Registrar, caused entirely by the cholera and diarrhœa. There were 904 deaths by cholera, 349 by diarrhœa. In the last five weeks the numbers of the victims of either disease have been respectively —of cholera, 6, 14, 32, 346, and 904; of diarrhœa, 67, 103, 150, 221, and 349. Thus the mortality has more than doubled in the last seven days, and there are indications rather of its increase than its abatement; consequently we must infer that the next account will present us with the grim total of no less than 2,000 victims to the prevailing pestilence. Suppose we go on at the same rate, what an awful version of the old problem of the nails in the horse-shoe, exhibiting the accumulation of interest, shall we work out in a population of over 3,000,000 of human beings, resident in this great, grimy, toiling, striving, swarming hive of a London! It is appalling to think of; yet very many persons are thinking of it, and of little else, at the present time. Of course, the poor neighborhoods have suffered most; the crowded, fetid, densely populated districts of Stepney, St. George's in the East, White Chapel and Poplar, all on the north side of the river, and at the east end of the metropolis. There pestilence has its natural home, the people are horribly seasoned for it in advance by poverty and misery. Within these and adjoining districts—comprising, the Registrar-General tells us, one-seventh of the inhabitants and one-fourteenth of the area of the metropolis—exists what may be called the maritime element of the London population. There, in regions known only to its residents, to the police, or to adventurous literary men, like Charles Dickens or James Greenwood, in leprous slums and streets almost as narrow as those of Constantinople, in undrained, unlighted alleys and courts, where the limited supply of tainted and half-poisonous water is kept under the ragged beds, where the pump and the cess-pool are in ghastly partnership—where only the gin-shop flourishes, and sin, disease and suffering are rife all the year round—there has King Cholera established his headquarters and is slaying mercilessly, mercilessly. And not in these districts alone; already the comfortable and well-conditioned classes of the Tower Hamlets have felt his power; and his swift couriers have appeared in Lambeth and Southwark. "People," says the Registrar, "are falling ill every hour; you see them of all ages, children and adults lying about their beds like people under the influence of a deadly poison, some acutely suffering, nearly all conscious of their fate, and of all that is going on around them ...

... seated dead, with eyes wide open; there lies a fine four-year old child, his curly head drooping in death, but the mother says the pulse is strong, and he takes what she gives him." The accounts in the papers are heartrending. To-day's have a report of a poor fellow whose death by cholera, of the extremely virulent Asiatic type, was as sudden as a sun-stroke or a flash of lightning. He staggered in the street, uttered a sharp, short cry, and fell senseless. He was dead when brought to the hospital ... Another case of a similar nature occurred a few days ago in the severely affected district of Poplar. Its subject, missed for a day from his ordinary avocation, was discovered on the breaking open of his door by the police, kneeling by his bed side as if he had been praying—dead, by cholera. The concurrent evidence of the medical men is that *the epidemic of 1866 is a more malignant type than that of 1849*, while the months of August and September witnessed an awful mortality, the rate of deaths suddenly rising from 2,253 in London alone to 6,361, and September only sharing a diminution to 6,043, though in October the numbers sank from thousands to hundreds. But what need of multiplying horrors? The hospitals are doing a tremendous business, especially the London—a vast and magnificent institution like the Hotel Dieu of Paris, only not supported by Government funds—both public and private charity taxing itself to the utmost. The good Bishop of London and Mr. Gladstone have identified themselves with this portion of practical Christianity; and some of the nurses have died at their posts. I should add, in conclusion to this sombre topic, that the weather has been singularly disagreeable—blustrous, squally and rainy. Last night the wind blew with a strength and persistence ominously suggestive of storms at sea; the house in which I write (rather a tall, exposed one) fairly rocked again. But this is better than heat; should August prove sultry, Heaven help London!

NAPOLEON'S POLICY.

His Peace Overtures and Their Object—The Emperor Disappointed and Astonished at Prussia's Successes—The Rhine Provinces Believed to have been the Prize he was Aiming at if Prussia had been Defeated.

[Paris (August 3) Correspondence London Times.]

There are few who refuse to do justice to the Emperor of the French for the zeal and perseverance which he brought to the arduous task of inducing Prussia and Austria to listen, on the very morrow of a great battle, to counsels of peace. They do not doubt that he was actuated by a sincere desire to render service to Europe in general, as well as to the belligerents themselves by endeavoring to put an end to a contest which had cost so much blood, and which was pregnant with peril for the future. They admit that his object in recommending the basis of the preliminaries of peace was to evolve from the situation in which military success had placed both parties the elements of agreement. The exertions of the French representative who took part in the negotiations were limited to facilitating that agreement; and the influence of France was directed to extenuating as much as possible the results of the campaign, and recommending combinations conformable to justice and moderation. Italy, which at first consented to a suspension of hostilities for eight days, finally accepted the armistice, and the essential questions on which the continuance of the war depended being now resolved, there is reason to hope that in the stipulations of Nikolsburg may be found the guarantees of peace.

At the same time it is useless to deny that the expectations, I will not say the hopes, of every man in France have been signally disappointed. With very rare exceptions, all who thought and spoke on the subject entertained the firm conviction that the fortune of war would be in favor of Austria; and there is little doubt that the conviction was shared by the Emperor Napoleon himself. Few, if any, supposed, that the Prussians, with all the advantages of their famous needle-gun, and even with the aid of the Italians, were a match for the Austrians. The Emperor was so confident that, with all his habitual reserve, he hardly concealed the hope that he should obtain the Rhine Provinces without the loss of a single man or a single ecu. It was to him that Prussia, when reduced to the condition in which Austria is now placed, would turn; and to his mediation she would trust to guarantee her territories, or what might remain of them. There is no injustice in believing that this mediation would have been afforded, and the guarantees given on conditions advantageous to France. It was by no fault of the Emperor if the two great Powers of Germany rushed madly on to their destruction; and if a labor devolved upon him similar to that which he has now undertaken, no one could dispute the justice of the maxim that the laborer is worthy of his recompense, and the recompense, in this case, would have been acquisition of territory. All this Count Bismarck knew or guessed. It made him combine all the elements of success at his command, by fair means or by foul. Aware of the price he was expected to pay in the event of losing, the desperate enterprise he was entering upon, it has made him more obdurate and unrelenting towards his vanquished enemy; and whether it will make him more complacent toward the Power who, instead of being a mediator on his behalf, is doing that duty for Austria is a question more easily asked than answered. I believe that however culpable in the affair of the Duchies, the sympathies of the public generally were in France, as elsewhere, rather on the side of Austria than of Prussia. Indeed, so far as France is concerned, nothing can exceed the astonishment still felt at the promptitude and the energy displayed by Prussia. Even now people can hardly realize the fact that Prussia, with a population not half that of this country or that of Austria, could put into the field so gigantic a force; that her Generals could handle them with a rapidity and an ease which Frenchmen believed only characterised their own military chiefs; that she could have won every battle with facility; and that her final victory has given her such an immense increase of power. And it must be added that those who have hitherto set comparatively little value on liberal institutions are forced to admit that there is now but one way for France to compete successfully with her great neighbor—namely, in the extension of public liberties.

It cannot, in truth be said that there exists any serious alarm in France at this aggrandizement, moral and material, which has sprung up suddenly before the astonished eyes of the world. There is no alarm, but I should not speak the truth if I affirmed that there is not a deep feeling of discontent.

The State of Germany.

PARIS, August 3, 1866.

COUNT BISMARK'S READING OF THE PEACE PROPOSITIONS.

The conditions of peace agreed to at Nikolsburg are still understood to be pretty nearly what I signified to you in my last. A sketch of them, which just now excites much attention, given by the *Provincial Correspondence* of Berlin, a publication in which M. de Bismark delights to talk confidentially to the public, shows, however, that they are still more favorable to the Prussian view than I had anticipated. Austria and France, who were equally helpless in the matter, were compelled at the last moment to leave a great many points of importance to be settled hereafter at the absolute discretion of Prussia.

For instance, the King of Saxony, who is a personal friend of the King of Prussia, will keep his crown—that is to say, he will be called a King, and a certain number of human beings will be called his subjects; but it is expressly stated that "the position of Saxony in the Northern Confederation, and in regard to Prussia," will be "reserved for ulterior consideration"—in other words, will be settled at the arbitrary pleasure of Prussia. The other German countries at this moment in the military occupation of Prussia—Hanover, Electoral Hesse, most of Hesse-Darmstadt, the Duchy of Nassau and the city of Frankfort—will probably be annexed "purely and simply" to Prussia. At all events, neither France nor Austria have been able to obtain any conditions for them. They remain entirely at the mercy of the conqueror, and M. Bismark's journal distinctly claims the right to treat them as conquered countries. If, it says, any one of their sovereigns shall be restored, it will be by a new title, and by the mere grace and favor of the King of Prussia.

I rather collect from the spirit of the article that the King of Saxony is the only one of the Northern sovereigns who took part with Austria who can hope to be restored as a vassal.

The others may go and live as private gentlemen, upon their private property, if they have been so provident as to save any. The King of Hanover, at any rate, can fall back upon his British peerage, and sit in the House of Lords as Duke of Cumberland. He is totally blind, and this misfortune, together with his courageous conduct when trying to save his army from General Falkenstein, begets a great deal of sympathy for him. I believe he is not a bad fellow, although his father, the old Duke of Cumberland, was, unless greatly belied.

There is a talk of all these deposed Kings and Grand Dukes holding a Congress of their own at Stuttgardt. That will be a funny meeting indeed.

Prussia is already canvassing in the States intended to form the Confederation of the South, namely, Bavaria, Baden and Wurtemberg. There can be no doubt they will gravitate towards her. Their interests and the passion for unity will make them do that without any canvassing. One great hold of them Prussia will have; she will dissolve the Zollverein (Customs Union), with regard to those States which do not belong to the Confederation, of which she is the chief. The aspect of events down to the present time shows more decidedly than ever that the German Empire is revived, and that the King of Prussia is, in reality, though not yet in title, the Emperor of Germany.

PRUSSIA.

How Austria is to Pay the War Expenses Demanded by Prussia—The Minister of Finance Holds a Conference with the Principal Bankers—Rothschild Puts Down his Name for 4,000,000 Florins.

[Vienna (July 31) Correspondence London Times.]

The night before last, some forty of the principal financiers received an invitation from Count Larisch, the minister of finance, to meet him "in the hotel of the Minister of Police," at ten o'clock on the following morning. At the appointed hour all the persons invited made their appearance, though they well knew they were about to be called on to make great sacrifices for the benefit of the State. Count Belcredi opened the proceedings by giving a succinct account of the state of things in the provinces occupied by the Prussians, and then made a strong appeal to the patriotism and benevolence of his hearers. The informed them that the Government was obliged in need of 20,000,000 florins in silver (£2,000,000), with which to pay the expenses of Prussia during the war, and concluded by proposing to them to guarantee to the Bank the repayment of that sum. After a long discussion, in which the Minister of Finance took no part, it was agreed that the banks should be requested to advance the above mentioned sum, the Vienna bankers and merchants depositing bills of exchange for the whole amount. The security offered by the Government to the financiers are mortgage-bonds belonging to the Austrian Credit Foncier, which not long since undertook to advance 45,000,000 florins on a part of the State domains, the half of the customs receipts and the pecuniary indemnification to be expected from Italy. The bills of exchange are to be prolonged every three months, and the whole sum is to be paid off within a year and a half. Baron Anselm Rothschild told Count Belcredi that he hoped the representatives of the nation would soon have an opportunity of expressing their approval of this financial measure. Though the Minister of State gave no reply, he is said to have nodded approvingly. Yesterday evening the brokers held a private sitting, during which they tried to come to an understanding in respect to the amount for which each of them is to be security. M. de Rothschild put down his name for 4,000,000 florins ...

RUSSIA.

How the Prussian Victories are Regarded.

[From the Moscow Gazette.]

The consequences of the Prusso-Austrian war will be unfavorable to Russia. Causes of collision between Russia and the newly enlarged Prussia, disposing of some 30,000,000 of people, cannot fail to present themselves. The two powers will be compelled to develop their maritime forces upon the same internal sea, which will become too small an area for those two great Powers. As long as Austria was at the head of the Germanic Confederation, and was sufficiently powerful to insure her own independence, she, as a conservative power, could have no cause for collision with Russia; all her aspirations were directed westward. Her rivalry with Prussia has now ceased, and Austria may, under certain circumstances, become the instrument of a foreign policy directed against the interests of Russia. Politicians hostile to Russia are already calculating the part which may be most efficaciously assigned to Austria in proceedings which will have for their object the weakening of Russia. The internal questions of Austria will remain unsolved despite all the efforts of her statesmen, for it is impossible to create a State without a national unity. When Austria shall have been excluded from the Germanic Confederation these questions could not even be approached. The Slaves and the Hungarians will no longer submit to the preponderance of the German element in Austria, as they have been compelled to do until now. On the other hand, the German population of Austria will not readily consent to submit themselves to other nationalities over which they have been accustomed to dominate. The German population will not fail to separate themselves from Austria and to unite probably with Prussia. In that case, what would the Slaves do? They would probably seek a powerful support in the Slave empire *par excellence*—that is to say, Russia.

AUSTRIA.

Why She Accepted the Conditions of Peace Proposed by Prussia—Her Internal Trouble—The Austrian People Dissatisfied with the Emperor—They Want Peace, and Desire to Remain Germans.

[From the London Times, August 4.]

The reason why Prussia would show no hesitation in signing the preliminaries of peace at Nikolsburg are sufficiently obvious —she only accepted terms of her own proposing. It is equally easy to understand how it was that Italy, no matter with what repugnance, had to yield her assent to the basis of negotiation—she was defeated by land and sea; and although in a condition to renew the contest she was aware that she could neither fight single-handed, nor compel her ally to prolong a struggle in which all the objects of the alliance had been attained on either side. The only point which requires explanation is the motive which induced Austria to consent to conditions that could hardly have been made worse by any series of new and irreparable disasters. By all the accounts that reach us from Vienna, it would seem as if the Imperial army greatly outnumbered the Prussian force arrayed against it. It has the advantage of a formidable position; a vast intrenched camp; a broad, deep and rapid river; the basis of a great city. It is animated, by the most indomitable spirit; no trace is left of the sense of recent defeat, save in a burning desire to avenge it; while in the south a few scanty but well-tried garrisons and a handful of hardy volunteers hold back the Austrian far in Tyrol and Venetia, ready to re-assert their sway over the as yet unconquered though alienated province and Admiral Tegethoff, at the head of his victorious squadron, not only secures the Istrian and Dalmatian coasts from invasion, but offers to turn the Adriatic into an Austrian lake. The Emperor and the Archduke Albert never felt more confident of an immediate turn in the tide of fortune; yet, in the very midst of their stirring hopes, they come to a resolution which only despair could suggest—they surrender at discretion to Prussia.

The secret of all this lies in the fact that Austria is now something more than she has been for the last two hundred years—something more than an army and a dynasty. Besides the will of the head of the State, of its commander-in-chief of the forces, of its sea and army officers, there are other wishes to be consulted. There is, not a nation, indeed, but a cluster of nations, who began to inquire for whose benefit all this fighting has been or has yet to be done, and who think that the sovereign right of war and peace ought not to be exercised without some control on the part of those on whom the burdens of the State must fall. The Achæans refuse any longer to be scourged simply because kings are foolish. The great chaos of the nationalities constituting the Austrian Empire is being stirred up from its utmost depth. The babel of tongues which threatened to force asunder the various elements of the motley State in 1848 is heard jabbering more confusedly, more frantically than ever. To begin with, the Germans are heartily sick of the war. They flatly resist the Imperial decree calling forth the landsturm, or levy en masse, of the people; they denounce the folly of exposing the capital to all the extremities of a siege; they are aghast at the prospects of impending bankruptcy, chiefly owing, as they urge, to the waste of an army maintained in idleness for half a century, and now miserably collapsing in the first hour of the country's need; they refer all their miseries to those centuries of blind old despotism that crushed them—a stolid despotism aggravated at the present moment by the state of siege, a gagged press, a senseless espionage. They call for free institutions, municipal franchises, self-government, responsible ministers. Above all things, they quarrel with the Emperor for his craven appeal to French protection, for his solicitation of an "armed mediation,"—an act by which, as they say, he not only dragged his Imperial purple in the dust, but alienated from him all German hearts, and put himself and his German subjects forever out of the pale of German nationality. The Czechs, too, now in the power of the invader, turn against their German fellow subjects that wrath which Prussian exactions awaken in their hearts against all Germanism; they lay all the misfortunes of the Empire to the partiality shown at all times to Vienna and the old hereditary domains of the Hapsburg, cursing them and calling down upon them all these miseries to which their unhappy Bohemian lands are now a prey. The Hungarians are less violent, but hardly less deliberately hostile. With them, also, this is not an Austrian, but purely a German war. The death of the empire is life to Hungary; or, at least, Austria's distress is Hungary's opportunity. The Magyar abides his time; he does not complain or threaten; he gives no sign of his intention to shake off his allegiance; but he sends not one conscript, not one volunteer recruit; he lifts not as much as his little finger in support of the tottering throne. Prussia has been fighting and conquering for him. Excluded from Germany, Austria, he thinks, must needs fall into the hands of Hungary. Worsted at Vienna, the empire must gravitate upon Pesth. Hungary becomes the head of the monarchy, the Magyar the ruling race. In anticipation of this splendid destiny, the Hungarian clamors for his own separate government, his constitution, his own diet, his own king. He handles words with his sovereign; he drives his bargain; he temporizes. This time if he is to die pro rege suo, it must be for a real king of his own, not for one who only remembers Hungary in his hour of distress, and tramples upon her and breaks his faith with her as soon as the bitterness of that hour is past. For the Gallicians the downfall of Austria has not yet gone far enough. They are Poles, and their dream is of a Polish nationality. To enable them to obtain all they desire it would be necessary that Prussia should be bent on the utter annihilation of Austria and compelled to carry into effect that scheme of a Polish Kingdom from which the first Napoleon shrank. Prussian Posen and Austrian Galicia, those sanguine patriots argue, would under King William's auspices, become the embryo of an Eastern State, a bulwark to Germany against Russia; and Prince Frederick Charles, who has so well deserved of the Hohenzollern dynasty, is far more entitled to reign at Cracow or Warsaw, as the head of a minor branch of his house, than his distant cousin was to win for himself a principality at Bucharest. But, while waiting for a realization of those bright dreams, the Gallicians are not less loud in pressing their grievances, or in calling for redress. Nor less importunate or less exacting are these Styrians, Illyrians, Dalmatians, who still send up loyal addresses and professions of devotion to the Kaiser. Every service performed, or merely tendered, is backed ... the Austrian ...

... all intent on making their own profit out of the common ruin.

LONDON, August 6, 1866.

The cholera has entirely disappeared in Egypt, Syria and Palestine, but is still prevalent in Moldavia and the southeastern provinces of Russia.

The Queen has sent a letter to the Bishop of London intimating that the sufferings of the poor in London from cholera have most painfully attracted the attention of her Majesty, and that her Majesty has commanded a check for £500 to be forwarded for the cholera fund of the Metropolitan Relief and District Visiting Association.

It is reported in the Prussian army at Nikolsburg that a Hungarian deputation is being formed for the purpose of offering to Prince Frederick Charles the crown of Hungary.

The *Italie* says that several thousands of needle guns have been sent from Prussia to Florence, and have now been distributed among the Italian troops.

There are now forty-three Austrian and Saxon guns in the garden before the royal palace at Berlin. The others that have been taken during the war have been distributed among the Prussian fortresses.

A Brussels judgment was recently given in the case of Messrs. Vessier and Rosez, who were accused of libelling the Emperor and Empress of the French by the publication of two works, entitled "Mariage d'une Espagnole" and "La Femme de Cesar." Messrs. Vessier and Rosez were found guilty, and sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment, a fine of one thousand francs, and the payment of the legal costs.

THE COPPERJOHNSON CONVENTION.

An Inside View.

[Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

PHILADELPHIA, August 13, 1866.

The dullest blockhead in the country could not by any possibility mistake the political character of the strange crowd now congregated in this city. Its representative men are Thurlow Weed, Dean Richmond, Montgomery Blair and James L. Orr. Such nobodies as Browning, Randall, Turner, Doolittle, Steadman and Raymond cut a great figure at the hotels, and would like to be looked upon as chief managers of the farce, but they are merely the puppets moving as they are moved by the unseen hand of Weed and his three fellows. The whole Philadelphia movement has developed into a regular Democratic Convention—nothing more, nothing less. Of course the Convention includes several men who voted for Lincoln, but outside the guild of officeholders these are men of not the least consequence. The assemblage will be nothing but a grand political love-feast whereby the old rebel element of the Democratic party is to be reinstated in full followship.

The delegates didn't arrive as early as I supposed they would. Mr. Blair and Mr. Randall came over from Washington on Friday, and with them gun-contractor Knapp would-be public printer Wendell, and a few of the smaller Southern delegates. Governor Orr and the South Carolina delegation, together with a part of the Louisiana and Mississippi delegations, reached here on Saturday, as did also Browning, Coyle, Chas. Mason, the Illinois delegation, and a few members from other delegations. Sunday morning the grand coherts of rebellion and Copperheadism came down heavily upon this fold of Quakerism, and by this morning probably two-thirds of the entire body of delegates had arrived.

All the Southern delegates came through Washington, and most of these gentlemen, having been strong rebels, were readily admitted to conferences with Johnson and Seward. It is not difficult to see in advance what their action will be in the Convention—plain enough to see what their instructions from Washington are. They "accept the situation with much ostensible meekness. "We come here," as one of the Ohio delegation ... this morning, "We come here by invitation of our friends," said one of the Georgia delegates to me, "and we shall not embarrass them by our action." One of the South Carolina delegates told me that the President urged Governor Orr to see that none but the right kind of Southern delegates appeared in the Convention. If there is any that he does not want, who are wise and shrewd enough to speak you fair. We are not to have any exhibition of the New Orleans spirit, no Deification of rebellion except as Randall and Browning give the nod.

These Southern gentlemen are quiet enough about the hotels. If they have revolvers and bowie knives they are kept out of sight, not carried ostentatiously as I have seen in the State Conventions last fall. I guess they are rather glad to get up here. Some of them, to be sure, look and act as though they were strangers to good society and its ways; but all hands are trying to create a favorable impression, and on the whole, they are doing so. Half a dozen of them got on a little spree last night, and received the attentions of the police; but they were very penitent this morning, and I heard one of them, as I passed through the hall, promise the leader of the Alabama delegation that the thing shouldn't occur again.

The long-haired, roystering, swaggering chaps have been left at home. To be sure, there is with the South Carolina delegation, one Horsey, a rebel pirate, I am told; but he is the most courteous and blandly-suave of gentlemen, and in conversation a stronger Union man than Johnson himself. Many of the delegates are called by the titles they gained in Confederate times, and not a few of them assert their feeling by giving themselves these titles on the hotel register, and a few of them, I understand, have done so on the register of the Executive Committee. These little things, of course, are not objectionable to their old Democratic allies, but a New York Republican, reading the name "General Samuel McGowan, South Carolina," remarked in my hearing, "O well now, isn't that a little steep!" "Hasn't he as good a right to be called 'General' as any of our men?" somewhat indignantly queried his Democratic colleague.

"Everything is going on harmoniously," is the stock phrase in the mouth of every delegate. The paramount necessity of harmony is recognized by everybody. Fernando Wood must not be allowed to ventilate his Unionism; the patriots of the New Orleans delegation must not be permitted to apologize for the recent exhibition of Johnsonism in their city; none of the virulent Northern Copperheads can be indulged in making the little speeches they have prepared and have been studying for a month past. "No talking," says the Oily Gammon in frilled shirt-bosom from Illinois. "No talking," echoes the high priest of bread-and-butterism from Wisconsin. "No talking," whispers the Old Man from New York.

It is easy enough to see why silence is enjoined. "The Convention must present a solid and harmonious front to the country" says the President in the final instructions brought over from Washington. The game for cheating the people will be spoiled if the real sentiment of this mob of ex-rebels and present doughfaces is revealed. In truth, if any weak-kneed Republican came here expecting to take independent action on some question and thereby do something to settle the differences of opinion in his old party, he is already undeceived, even before the Convention meets. There is nothing for him to do but ratify the decrees of Blair, and Randall, and Weed, and Richmond, and Orr. The platform of the movement was, to my certain knowledge, brought from Washington on Saturday, in a printed form, too. I presume a copy of it is in the hands of Johnson. Whoever is made chairman of the Committee on Resolutions must report this already prepared series, and I feel very certain it will be put through without any material changes.

Three men were found to be impracticable —Fernando Wood, Henry Clay Dean and Clement L. Vallandigham. Everybody knew in the beginning that they couldn't be allowed to sit in the Convention. I don't know as anybody pretends that they are worse than some others; but they've got a very bad name, and the new party has all the load it can carry without any of these extra weights. Accordingly, to get these men to resign has been a leading endeavor with the managers of the show. Wood came to terms easily. Brother Ben talked very loudly and defiantly yesterday and the day before, swearing most roundly, in good sooth, that Fernando should go into the meeting. There was no question about the matter. He had a right there, a representative man, and must take his seat. But Fernando himself was guilty of no such indiscretion. He has been cool, and bland, and courteous from the beginning. He said he was a delegate, and should go into the Convention; but he made no threats, indulged in no swagger, and Mr. Weed appeared on the scene this morning, the interview was sufficient to reach an agreement as to terms, and early this afternoon the wise Fernando announced that he had changed his mind and wouldn't take his seat!

The dirty Henry Clay Dean was not so easily managed. He strutted and swaggered more filthy than ever, all about the hotel; and made a speech last evening in one of the halls, in which he exclaimed, "I'm a regular delegate, by G—d, and I'll have my seat or break up the Convention, by G—d!" The Eastern delegates don't know much about him except that he is a nasty creature; but the Western men, especially those from Illinois, were very determined he should not be admitted to a seat. Reason, argument, persuasion availed nothing. There was but one course—they got him several degrees drunker than usual, and this evening he too resigned.

Vallandigham gives some promise of being too much for the Executive Committee. Since men first met in convention, I doubt if any one was ever before so labored with as he has been. The rooms of Thurlow Weed himself have not been more crowded. Representative men from almost every delegation have waited on him. He has been argued and begged, and implored, and besought, and abjured to withdraw, but to threat and entreaty alike he is so far deaf. There is a very excited state of feeling about him, and he will unquestionably be turned out of the Convention if he persists in taking his seat. The action of the Illinois delegation in the matter is looked upon as important. I can't learn that Browning mentioned him in his opening speech, but he had much to say about the necessity for harmony, and about the duty of every man to yield his own views for the common good. Bates seems to have led off in the movement against him. He is reported as having spoken in very decided terms—as, being Browning's right hand man, he had a right to do. He would he could not sit in Convention with Vallandigham —not he, for if he did they would not allow him to live in Chicago hereafter. He wanted no office, had no political aspirations, and therefore sought no party capital; but Vallandigham was so obnoxious to loyal men that he could have no connection with him. Whereupon he shed tears.

District Attorney Norton, being a recent convert to Johnsonism, could not, of course, take so positive a stand. He came up to the scratch pretty well, however. He said he had come into this new movement with a full sense of his responsibility; he knew what the consequence of a failure would be, but he had chosen his course and would follow it resolutely; Vallandigham was the most obnoxious man in the country, and the new party could make very little progress in Illinois if it had to carry him on its back; he might not be worse than many other men, and, for himself, he had no personal ill-will toward him, but he was in such bad repute that it wouldn't be safe to have any thing to do with him; the country looked to this Convention with great interest, and they must all be careful and not make mistakes. He didn't say he wouldn't sit in Convention with him, but he urged that Vallandigham ought not to attend, and said he would vote to expel him if he took a seat. West, of Madison County, couldn't see things in that light, however, being a good orthodox Democrat. He warned his colleagues to be careful what they did; Mr. Vallandigham might have done some wrong things, but he had friends who were needed in the new movement, and care must be taken not to alienate them; it would not be expedient to vote him out of the Convention, he thought, and at least it would be a great deal better to persuade him to resign as a matter of high patriotic duty. Bates had a resolution declaring it an insult for Vallandigham to take his seat, and pledging the delegation to vote for his expulsion; but West's speech, and the statement that his special friends are confident he will withdraw, defeated action upon it by a very decisive vote.

Whether Vallandigham is or is not in the Convention is a small matter. Nothing is said about his views, but sharp recognizance is taken of the fact that he is personally most obnoxious—in other words, that it won't do just at this stage of the game for the Convention to give him an endorsement. You must wait, Mr. Vallandigham, till another year, they practically say; and then, when the piratical craft has hauled down the Union standard and is sailing along openly under the old Democratic flag, your case shall have attention. ISRAEL.

Vallandigham Applauded and Hayes Snubbed.

[Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

PHILADELPHIA, August 15, 1866.

The Convention is a perfect success—though not exactly such a success as the so-called Republicans in it meant it should be. Loyalty of the most lugubrious kind could scarcely have furnished anything for its own ... a bacchanal of disloyalty. ... this poisoned arrow to wound the spirit of Liberty and clog the great Union ... has turned like a boomerang in its ... and will prove the death of those ... shot it with rude care and ... Those were those, doubtless, who ... from this gathering—conjecturing ... it would badly affect the ... people. Such fears are ... It needed only this ... to show the character of the ... Andrew Johnson is playing through ... Randall and Browning.

I suppose some good people are indignant at this movement. I notice that newspapers denounce it in round terms, and a friend of mine received a letter this morning urging him to "show up the vile thing in all its vileness." As for me, I am only amused. To be sure, the affair is a sham, or, more correctly, a cheat; but it is such a transparent cheat, the business is done in such a cut-and-dried manner, that I can't find it in my heart to be indignant. If there were the least danger in the matter, if any man with three grains of sense was likely to be deceived, the case would be different. As it is, good people, let them have their farce in peace, and then go whence they came. It is pleasant summer weather—the little amusement will do them good, and will act in the least harm us. Let them have their brief hour.

Did I say it would do them good? Possibly I should except Randall, and Browning, and a few good men, except Doolittle, Cowan, Orr, and Weed, and Dean Richmond. They are having a hard time. The one thing they must be done in public is—*agree to everything*; the one thing that must not be done in public is—*talk*. Shall I paint you the picture of the Convention?—a thousand men with padlocks on their lips; a thousand parrots that can only say the one word "aye"; a thousand jackdaws that can only cry "hurrah, hurrah," when prompter Doolittle holds up his finger and gives the sign. Give Browning and the other trainers due credit. They are profoundly impressed with the fact that the whole thing will break up in a row if anybody says a word, and such anxiety as they thereby suffer is something I should not like to endure in this weather.

The Convention is a perfect success—such a success that as a measure of party expediency, the loyal men of the country could easily afford to pay the entire expense of the thing. The ex-rebels have been fully reinstated—they are restored to all the privileges of fellowship in the Democratic party. Was it called for any other purpose? Certainly the Convention will accomplish only this, and nothing more. And it is proposed to put the Government in the hands of these men I have no fear. The Art of Freedom is in no danger from this cabal.

The show began yesterday noon with a display of doughfaceism unparalleled, I hope, in any age or in any country. The time had come for calling the Convention to order. The managers were in their places. Browning, with an immense display of ruffled shirt-bosom, Blair, with devilish cunning in his piggish little eyes; Doolittle, with a swivel on his lip and a big white handkerchief in his hands; Hogan, with uncontrolled delight in his brandied old phiz; Wendell, with satisfaction in every line of his hard rebel face. The band was in its place on the platform over the door, and a good band it is, too. The people were in their places, also, some some three thousand of them half filling the great galleries. Men were looking at the individual who sat near Browning—a parson, evidently—when Randall, in the most immaculate of broadcloth and whitest of vests, rose and pompously announced that the delegates from South Carolina and Massachusetts would enter the Wigwam arm in arm. Crazy delegates from other States jumped to their feet and caught up their hats and umbrellas, everybody turned toward the door, Randall bowed and grinned, Browning leered right and left, Cowan gave his quid an extra roll in his mouth, and the genius of toadyism snuffed the air in delight as the grand entree was made. Rebel Senator Orr and Union Major General Couch led the way —the one with supercilious pride, the other with obedient fawning. It was a sight that made my Puritan blood hot for just an instant; but then I thought "what's the use?" and was only gratified that Manager Randall's side-show proved to be under such perfect control.

This exhibition of the bread-and-butter doughfaceism of the Convention was outdone by the next act, in which Custer took the place of Couch as chief performer. As the double delegation passed up the aisle, Randall gave the sign and the band broke out lustily with "Dixie." On the instant Custer sprang upon his seat, swung his broad-brimmed hat in delirious frenzy, and let off in three cheers for the rebel tune. Other men cheered and other men made fools of themselves, but the pre-eminence in this humiliating performance is freely conceded to Custer by everybody—to him alone belongs what honor comes from proposing a salute to the rebel flag.

It took a good deal of engineering to get rid of Vallandigham. It was plain from the beginning that he must be kept out of the Convention—if for no other reason, than because Seward and Johnson said so. But there were other reasons—in the first place he could not be gagged, and in the second place his name does not smell well among those whom it is now decided to humbug. Nobody pretends that his views are any worse than those of a hundred men admitted to the Convention; but all the nursing and coddling of this occasion was for Southern traitors—a main chief endorsement being that he served in the rebel army. So Vallandigham was forced out, not, however, until he had been recognized as a delegate in good and regular standing, had received his ticket of admission to the Convention and had come to an understanding with the managers as to the future. He knows on which side his bread is buttered, and you'll see that in safe districts he will be put forward as one of the leading speakers for the new party.

How else could it be when he received such an ovation this afternoon from the Convention and its audience? I never saw more than two or three more striking scenes than that which followed the announcement of Groesbeck that he had a letter from him to the assemblage. The mention of the name of any prominent Copperhead is the signal for cheering, but the tribute given to Vallandigham was quite as great as any yet given to Johnson. Doolittle's temper got ... off everything not arranged by the ... seven who ... him, but he signally failed in trying to rush over the letter and its action. The delegates seemed at first inclined to submit to his ruling that it could not be read, but the galleries were not in leading-strings, and as soon as they made known their will the Convention became unmanageable; and Doolittle was only saved, and a disagreeable row only prevented, by Reverdy Johnson's motion to suspend the rules and let the letter be heard.

To prevent any debate, to vote unanimously for whatever a member of the little ring of the Executive Committee proposes, is, as I have, already said, the first and only necessity. Hayes, of Chicago, I believe, don't belong to the ring—isn't so near it as Bates and Norton, even; and therefore got himself snubbed this afternoon. His proposition was merely one requiring the Committee on Address and Resolutions to report in print ...

... so that every man would see what platform it was proposed to go to the country upon. Did you ever hear of such an idea? Certainly it was one that couldn't be entertained in this Convention. "Shut your eyes and open your mouth, and swallow what we give you," say the priests of Bread-and-Butterism. Hayes should have known better. Doolittle was equal to the emergency, and promptly decided that the Convention could not act on the proposition! An astonished man was Hayes about that time, but he succeeded in running in a clever little Copperhead speech, which the galleries and Convention will applauded, so that he could afford to take his snubbing in tolerable good part.

Shall I tell you beforehand what the platform will be? Raymond wrote the address while Weed sat at his elbow—therefore it will be as wordy as an editorial in Raymond's paper and as malignant as Weed dare have it. The resolutions are of Washington manufacture, and will not, in themselves and alone, be particularly objectionable to anybody. Of course there is a pretence of long brooding over these documents on the part of the Committee of Forty, but pretence is the order of the day, and they will appear tomorrow without material change. The resolutions will be conservative, and calculated for a northern parallel—the address will be wily, and specially adapted for reading in the South. ISRAEL.

Official Report of its Proceedings Presented to the President—Speeches by Messrs. Reverdy and Andy Johnson.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, August 18.

RECEIVING HIS OWN.

The rebels and Copperheads are jubilant enough to-night over the "big thing" they got out of the President this afternoon.

The Committee appointed to deliver to him a copy of the proceedings of the Philadelphia convention, came down from that city yesterday, and a considerable body of the Southern delegates, with some of the Western Democracy delegates, came with them. These formed in procession and marched to the White House at one o'clock, followed by a number of citizens and a large number of boys, both white and black. The presentation was made in the East Room.

Gen. Grant and four of his staff, Secretaries Welles, McCulloch, Randall and Browning, and about a dozen ladies, the Presentation Committee, and about 200 others were present. Reverdy Johnson made the presentation speech. The President looked very much out of humor about something, and spoke in a sharp and irascible tone. His denunciations of Congress, his accusal of its degeneracy and unbridled press, and his display of ... declaration that he had taken his stand and would not be driven from it by any power on earth, were heartily and vigorously applauded, ...

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

WASHINGTON, August 18.—The Committee appointed by the National Union Convention to wait upon the President, for the purpose of presenting to him an official copy of the proceedings of the Convention, held a meeting this morning and postponed until one o'clock the time for so doing. ...

MR. PRESIDENT: We are before you as a committee of the National Union Convention which met in Philadelphia on Tuesday, the 14th instant, charged with the duty of presenting you with an authenticated copy of the proceedings. ...

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN OF THE COMMITTEE: Language is inadequate to express the emotions and feelings produced by this occasion. ...

Put it Down.

[From the Albany Journal.]

Put it down as a fact, that every man who opposed the recruitment of our armies during the war, who denounced the draft, who participated in or sympathized with Northern riots that were originated in the interest of treason, is a supporter of the Philadelphia Convention movement.

Put it down that all the deserters from the Union ranks, all the spies and informers who kept up correspondence across our lines with rebels, all the wretches who were identified with organizations like the Sons of Liberty and Knights of the Golden Circle, all the St. Albans raiders, lake pirates and hotel burners are enthusiastic adherents of the Philadelphia Convention.

Put it down that the venerable fossils, overlaid with the mould and dust of bygone generations—the Silurian politicians, whose bloodless hearts, during the long and awful struggle for national preservation, were never animated by one pulsation of sympathy for an imperilled Government,—are coming into the Philadelphia movement.

Put it down that the men who "fired the Southern heart," who murdered our wounded upon the battle field, who fired into hospitals filled with dead and dying, who organized the carnage pens at Belle Isle and Andersonville, and the butchery at Fort Pillow and the slaughter at Lawrence, are all delighted supporters of the Philadelphia Convention.

Put it down that the brutal wretches who every day for breakfast, dinner and supper ... There are several women "spotters" on our line who change their clothes frequently, but we are often able to make them out. There is one man "spotter" who has been traveling back and forth for nearly two years, until all the drivers know him now. We are required to make eight trips a day, the distance from Forty-second street to Wall street ferry being about four and a half miles. We have three teams to do it with, two of which make three and one two trips daily. The stages will average $18 or $20 a day, sometimes go as high as $30. The total expense of driving, horses, etc. do not amount to over $8, the proprietors therefore make money.

Murder.

[From the Cincinnati Gazette, August 18th.]

Our readers will doubtless remember that some two or three months since we mentioned the arrest of some six or seven well known characters of Hamilton, on the charge of breaking open and robbing freight cars on the C. H. & D., A. & G. W. and C. & G. Railroads. ...

EASTMAN II

Chicago Tribune.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 23, 1866.

THE CRIME OF TREASON.

If tactics could supply the place of principle, or if our people were like those oriental nations who, it is said, are terrified by invading armies in proportion to the noise that is made in the assault, then the Johnsonites might hope for some degree of success in the present campaign. They have got up a series of musical, dramatic, tragic, and spectacular performances, with innumerable side shows, to engage the attention of the people and divert public interest from the really important matters at stake. They hold public meetings and national conventions; they declare principles and issue flaming addresses to the people; they talk largely of the danger of legislative despotism, and of the purity and integrity of the Executive; they orate and resolve hugely about the fundamental right of representation, and ask with stunning emphasis, how the people of Illinois or Ohio, or any other State would like to be unrepresented in Congress? They print and they speak to a frightful length upon the blessings of a restored Union, of the Divine grace of peace, and of the desolation that would follow another war. On all these topics they are prolific, eloquent, imposing and grand, but they have never a word to say upon the historical fact that we have had a rebellion. They forget that we have had armies and navies; they forget that we are now staggering under an unprecedented taxation necessitated by the war against rebellion; and above all things they have forgotten that armed treason has wrought all the evils which now oppress and embarrass the land.

In former times, and it may be so now, it was evidence of ill breeding for one man in Texas to inquire into the antecedents of another, and conversation about horse thieves, swindlers, cut-throats or defaulters, was peremptorily forbidden in all the refined social circles of that State. The same punctilious regard for politeness, the same careful avoidance of possibly delicate relations, seems to have governed in the Philadelphia Convention. As in Texas, in the time we speak of, no man, from anything he could hear in ordinary conversation, could discover that the people generally had ever known of such an offence as horse stealing, or dreamed that men had ever proved dishonest; so the visitor to the Philadelphia Convention would never discover from what he heard there, that the delegates had ever heard of such an offence as treason, or had ever dreamed that men had proved themselves base, malignant traitors. Indeed, one of the most pathetic performances in the Convention, was intended to repel any such thought. Massachusetts delegates, men professing to represent the families of those murdered by traitors in the streets of Baltimore, on their way to rescue the beleaguered capital,—lest men should think that Massachusetts people cherished any recollection of such a trifling circumstance—entered the Convention arm and arm with the delegates who represented the traitors that first devised a hostile flag, first raised an armed hand, and first fired a treasonable shot against the United States and their gallant defenders. Of course had there been a treason in the land, Massachusetts Democrats would have scented it out, and had there been traitors at large, their presence would have been detected, and their company repudiated. Men who for a quarter of a century had scorned John Quincy Adams, who have for many years been daily warning the country against the yet undeveloped treason of Banks and Sumner, who have felt compelled time and again, in order to give timely notice of treason, to assault and defame strong-minded women, would certainly have recognized a traitor had he been present, and would have snuffed treason as the hound snuffs the doomed game. When, therefore, Massachusetts delegates—men who follow the detection of treason as a profession—were seen entering the hall in friendly embrace with the men of South Carolina, the Convention wept with joy at the convincing proof of the immaculate character of its members.

The Johnsonites and their allies thus ignoring the past, shutting out of view everything that can suggest the treason of their own leaders, seek to raise new issues upon false premises. Had there been no rebellion, had there been no treason, had there been no such terrible sacrifice of life to preserve that Union, had there been no forcible disruption of every tie that bound the hearts of these men to their country, there would not only have been no question as to the representation of their States in Congress, but the States themselves would never have been unrepresented. The attempt to present the question of representation, present and hereafter, as something wholly disconnected with the rebellion, and with its consequences, is a dishonesty which cannot be made successful by any dexterity displayed in declarations of principles, in addresses to the people, by Executive orations or the displays and tomfooleries of conventions civil or military, loyal, disloyal or mixed.

The great fact of TREASON, with its sequence of four years of bloody and terrible war, culminating in the assassination of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, and the other great fact that it is with the people who traitorously instigated, commenced, conducted, and upheld this rebellion from its first inception to the latest act in the bloody tragedy, that the country is now dealing,—these two facts, which give character, and object, and force to the whole difficulty, cannot be effaced from the memory of the American people. With these two facts constantly present, the public mind, acting upon the questions to be now settled, will necessarily demand that the treason of the past shall at least be punished to the extent that no one who deserted an official post to engage in it, shall again be an officer of the United States, and before these people are readmitted to political privileges the Union shall be secured by ample Constitutional guarantees against the recurrence of the rebellion and against a repetition of the treason.

The Johnsonites of every variety may resort to all the clap-trap that ingenuity may [illegible]; they may hold Conventions, and issue addresses and declare principles; the leader may make pilgrimages to the tombs of those who when living he persecuted unto death, and on his route may scatter offices and public honors after the manner in which other sovereigns scatter largesse to the poor; he may weep at absurd farces, and laugh at massacres committed by his followers, but they cannot make the people forget treason nor take traitors to their bosom without first disarming them. They cannot induce the people to forget that treason is an odious crime, that its victims sleep in death upon every battle-field, and that there is scarcely a hearthside which has not witnessed the tears of those made widows, orphans or childless by treason. Let them resolve and address, and declare as they may upon "sacred principles," the great principle of national preservation, the great principle that the national life shall not ever be placed in possible jeopardy by treason and traitors, will continue to override all other considerations, and will not be forgotten, and will not be abandoned until the Constitution shall upon its face declare in words of unmistakable import, treason is and ever must be made odious; treason is and ever must be remembered; traitors shall never govern the people, and there shall be no more treason, no more rebellion, because the Government of the Union and of the States shall hereafter be in the hands of the whole people, and not in the hands of the aristocratic few.

JULIUS CÆSAR JOHNSON.

Andrew Johnson having dropped the role of [illegible], has taken up that of Cæsar. In his speech to the committee of the Philadelphia Convention he says:

"If I wanted place, or wished to perpetuate my own power, how easy it would have been to hold and wield that which was placed in my hands by the measure called the Freedmen's Bureau. [Laughter and applause.] With an army which it placed at my discretion, I could have remained at the capital of the United States, and with fifty or sixty millions of appropriations at my disposal, with the machinery to be worked by my own hands, with my satraps and dependents in every town and village, and then with the Civil Rights bill following as an auxiliary, in connection with all the other appliances of the Government, I could have proclaimed myself dictator." [Cries of "That's true," and cheers for the President.]

"You all did see how on the Lupercal
He thrice did put away a kingly crown,"

—said Mark Antony, extolling the virtues of the other Cæsar. Mr. Johnson cannot wait for posterity to do justice to his self-denial in omitting to overthrow republican institutions in the United States and to establish an hereditary monarchy in its place. He thinks that no other eulogist could do justice to it so well as himself. Hence we find him performing the double part of Cæsar and Antony in the same drama, before an admiring audience who exclaim "That's true," and break forth in cheers for the modern Julius.

It will take the American people by surprise to learn that the only thing that stands between them and a military despotism is the virtue of Julius Cæsar Johnson. It is rather startling to be informed that our liberties hang upon so uncertain a tenure as the caprice of one man, and he not always sober. It will be news to the soldiers and sailors of the Union that they are such dumb beasts that they could be used to subvert the Constitution, and reduce themselves, their neighbors and their posterity to subjection to the dynasty of Andrew I. It will be comforting to the kaisers and tyrants of the Old World to receive an official assurance from the President of the United States that he could set up a monarchical government [illegible] by simply issuing a few orders [illegible] out of the Treasury. The revelation is altogether new and strange. It is well calculated to excite a smile, but there is a serious feature in it which should not be overlooked. It proves that the matter of executing a coup d'etat has been running in Mr. Johnson's head. The subject is too grave for jesting. It is a monstrous theme for a President to discuss in the presence of a delegation of rebels and rebel sympathisers. The very suggestion of a dictatorship established by military violence shows that he has committed the crime in his heart already. The man who, holding the chief executive office of the nation, has calculated the means at his command, measured the force at his disposal, and the force to be overcome, and then deliberately announced that he could, if so disposed, subvert republican institutions in the United States, is a dangerous man. He is one against whom all patriots should band together, as against the common enemy of his race. He has already palavered with his conscience, and having contemplated the possibility of applying the torch to free institutions, he may do anything.

It is needless to say that the soldiers, whom he thinks he could make his instruments to subvert the Constitution, would be the first to hang him for his crime. The soldiers of the Republic, both those who have returned to their homes and those who still serve in the army, know the difference between loyalty and treason, and their officers know that they cannot plead the orders of a superior to extenuate an unlawful act. Andrew Johnson may be ignorant enough to believe that he could clothe himself in the imperial purple by a simple act of volition, and he may be base enough to attempt it, but the moment he seeks to execute the purpose that is in his heart every bayonet and every cannon in the Federal army and navy will be turned against him. Every soldier and sailor would become a regicide, and treason would be made odious at last, and no mistake.

INDEFEASIBLE RIGHTS.

There never was more transparent nonsense put forth as an argument addressed to rational men, than that which is now put forth by the motley followers of the President upon the subject of the indefeasible right of States to be represented in Congress. The argument, whether it be expressed in an Executive speech, in a declaration of principles, in an address to the people, or through the press, has no variation; it consists of a few phrases, which, like the limited vocabulary of a parrot, are repeated over upon all occasions. In a New York paper, which perhaps has more ability than any other Northern organ of rebel toleration, we find the case stated with as much force as the facts will admit, and that paper declares that the fundamental proposition upon which the Johnsonites stand is—

"That every State is entitled to two Senators in Congress and as many Representatives as correspond to its population. When a man's right to a piece of land is challenged, he simply produces his title-deed; if no flaw can be found in that, the point is settled. By a like simple process, the right of each State to representation is settled out of doubt by citing the language of the Constitution. * * * * *

"The legislative power, says the Constitution, 'shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.'

"'The Senate shall consist of two Senators from each State, chosen by the Legislature thereof for six years.'

"'No State, without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate.'"

These quotations from the Constitution, it is said, decide the whole question. Let us see if they do. All rights of States, and all persons of the General Government, are subordinate to the general terms of the Constitution. Thus, the grant of legislative power to Congress is subordinate to that other provision which gives the President the power of a veto, and again this veto is subject to the still further authority given to Congress to enact a law by a particular numerical majority despite of the Executive disapproval.

The authority of State Legislatures to elect Senators of the United States, is not an unqualified right; it is subject to various qualifications and restrictive stipulations. It is clear that the right of a State to have two members in the United States Senate, is like all other Constitutional rights subject to the several provisions and requirements of the Constitution. Thus, the Senate of the United States may for sufficient cause expel both the Senators from a State; would such action be a violation of the "indefeasible rights" of each State to be represented in that body by two Senators, even if the indefeasibility of that right be, as is urged, further secured in the Constitutional assertion that no State without its consent shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate? Yet we hear the President and Cabinet officers, and Attorney General, and grave Senators, deliberately insisting that the prohibition of any amendment to the Constitution changing the equal suffrage of States in the Senate, except by unanimous consent of the States, is such a guarantee of indefeasible right, that the expulsion of a Senator or the refusal to admit a Senator for any cause good or bad, could only be allowable upon the consent of the State being first given. The clause which it is said declares that no State shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate, is not only perverted in its meaning, but it is positively misquoted. There is no such clause in the Constitution in the language in which it is stated in the New York paper, and which language we are surprised to see in the address of which Mr. Raymond is the reputed author. The language of the Constitution upon this point is in the fifth article, which, after stating the methods by which the Constitution may be amended, limits the power of amendment in these words:

"*Provided*, That no amendment which may be made prior to the year 1808, shall in any manner affect the first and fourth clauses in the ninth section of the first article, and that no State, without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate."

The clear, obvious and exclusive meaning of this clause is, that there shall be no amendment to the Constitution made which shall change the equal representation in the Senate, without the unanimous concurrence of all the States; any other amendment may be made in the form proposed, upon the consent and approval of three-fourths of the States. To give to this clause any other meaning would be to require the Senate at all times to be full; would require it to suspend its sessions upon the happening of any vacancy until the State had re-obtained its equal suffrage, and would take from the Senate the power of expelling Senators, or of refusing admission to persons not qualified or otherwise not proper persons to be admitted.

The next clause of the Constitution quoted to maintain the "indefeasible right" of States to be continuously represented in the Senate, is that which declares that the Senate shall consist of two Senators from each State, elected by the Legislature thereof. This clause of the Constitution is at once the shield and buckler of the authority of Congress and of the Senate in the policy it has adopted. The two Senators who are to represent the State, (except temporarily in cases of vacancies) must be chosen by the Legislature of the State. This pre-supposes the existence of a Legislature and a lawful State Government. The Constitution was originally formed by delegates appointed by the State Governments then in existence; it was submitted by those delegates to their respective State Governments for approval; the Union was formed under the Constitution through the agency of State Governments then in existence. Since that time twenty-three other States have been admitted into the Union. Congress, before admitting them, in each case, first ascertaining that there was a State Government, lawfully existing, republican in form, and conformable in all respects to the Constitution of the United States. Whenever, through oversight or other cause, any State applying for admission could not exhibit a clear record in any of these particulars, the admission of the State was postponed until the defect was remedied. When the Congress was satisfied that the government of a State was in allegiance to the Constitution, then the State was admitted, and Senators elected by the Legislature of that State government were received. How is it now? The President by his several proclamations declared that the State governments existing in the two Carolinas and Georgia at the foundation of the Government, and the State governments which had been approved and recognized by Congress in the other rebel States, had been destroyed and had ceased to exist; and in consequence of this calamity it was necessary to begin *de novo* and establish State governments, republican in form and in allegiance to the United States, in all these States. He has since reported that in all these States new governments have been erected with the consent of the people, and that the States are now in a condition to renew their political relations as States of the Union.

The Constitution, however, in arranging the powers to be exercised by the several branches of the Government, assigned the duty, and the power, and the responsibility of deciding whether a State was thus provided with a legitimate State Government, to Congress, and not to the President. The President, except as the executive of the will of Congress, has no power or control in this matter. Congress upon examining these new State governments, finds them to have been formed by persons selected by the President; that the Constitution, in some cases, excludes from representation in the State Government, a majority of the whole population, and in all cases create and establish a political difference between classes of the [illegible]; that such Constitutions have never been submitted to the whole people, nor to any portion of the people for approval; that the governments created by such Constitutions are in the hands of the men who not only sought the destruction of the National Union, but did actually destroy the State governments previously existing in said States. Upon this array of facts, not one of which can be disputed, Congress, with the approval of every intelligent man whose personal interests are involved in the welfare of his country and not in the race for Federal office, has, in the exercise of its unquestionable authority refused to recognize such State governments as the governments contemplated by the Constitution; and has demanded that they, in order to be recognizable, shall give proof of the fidelity which they have hitherto shown they did not possess, by placing in the Constitution a bond against future rebellion.

Congress having, as we have shown, the exclusive authority of deciding whether an organization in North Carolina is or is not the legitimate government of the State, and having decided that in the absence of what is required to establish that legitimacy, there is no such State government, it follows that there is no Legislature of that State competent to elect Senators of the United States. The Constitution says the Senators must be elected by the State Legislature, but this presupposes the existence of such Legislature, and the question of the existence or non-existence of such Legislature, the Constitution confides to Congress. The case cited of the possession of a deed to land is not parallel, unless the party holding the deed is able to prove that the person from whom he claims the title had the right to grant it. When Senators from South Carolina show that there is a State government there declared by Congress to be in due allegiance to the United States, then, and not until then, will arise the question of the admissibility of Senators chosen by the Legislature of that State.

DOOLITTLE'S MORAL VIEW.

Senator Doolittle, on the 7th instant, laid over at Buffalo, and in the course of a speech to the faithful, was severely criticising the Constitutional amendment fixing representation upon voters, when he was asked "why should not the negroes vote?" To which question the Senator responded:

"The reason why they should not vote, is simply this: In the Southern States, there are a mass of colored population, among which nine-tenths of the men have no sense of family and family ties, and where the women have no sense of virtue, and the man who would build the foundation of human society upon a population like that knows nothing of Republican Government. I say, to base suffrage on the negro population of the South, in their present condition, would make a burlesque of Republican institutions, and we ourselves would be the laughing stock of the world."

Mr. Doolittle, in this response to a very pertinent enquiry, strikes his white allies of the South a much severer blow than he does the blacks. The Constitution has been in operation nearly eighty years. During all that time, we are daily assured that the ministers of religion in the Southern States have abjured politics and confined their preachings to the Gospel, pure and undefiled. These negroes, numbering nearly one-third of the whole population, and in many localities exceeding the whites, have had the example of their white mistresses and masters before them, and have never been permitted to be contaminated with any of the demoralizing isms of the North. How is it, that at the end of eighty years of peace and prosperity, of unlimited freedom to all Southern teachers of religion and morality, it happens that there are four millions of human beings to whom a sense of virtue is unknown; to whom the family relative is a sealed book, and who, worse than the beasts of the field, have lived in a State of ignorance unequalled in profundity by the inhabitants of any other civilized portion of the globe? By whose agency have these people been thus debased? At whose feet were they suffered thus to grow up ignorant of the feelings which are instinctive even in the brute creation? Who stifled the love of husband and wife, who destroyed and prohibited that relation? Who tore the father from the mother of his children; who forced them into bestial ties with others; who took children from their parents like calves from their dams, that the stock might be increased? There was no politics in the religion of the South under which this work of degradation was carried on, and what the religion must have been can, possibly, be imagined from the results which Mr. Doolittle so plainly states. The negroes are degraded, but the Senator carefully states that they are so through ignorance. Men and women are degraded because they have never heard, never been taught what virtue is. Who is responsible for all this? Who is responsible for a state of society in which men and women never heard of such relatives as husband and wife; never heard that there was a right and wrong, virtue and vice? Mr. Doolittle thinks it would be a mockery upon free institutions to base suffrage upon this population. Why? Is it because of the vice practiced by these people or is it because of their ignorance? If they have, through utter ignorance, become overwhelmed with actual vice, and are therefore unfit to be entrusted with suffrage, what about that other class of population to be found in all parts of the country, who with a full knowledge of vice and virtue, with a full knowledge of family ties and the family relations, still knowingly live practically as vicious as do these unfortunate blacks? Will the Senator say that it is more safe for republican institutions to grant suffrage to the depraved and vicious men, who knowing all the social virtues live in violation of them, than to grant it to a population who violate virtue unconsciously, and who never dreamed of vice? Let the Senator answer what difference there is in the moral aspect of the case between the negro man who surrendered his wife and daughters to the embraces of his owner, he not knowing the social crime, and the owner, who knowing the violence he was doing to Divine and human laws, thus, in one sense, placed these negroes socially, upon an equality with his own wife, and at the same time plunged them deeper and deeper in the pit of ignorance and degradation. Doolittle would entrust republican institutions to the custody of the white criminal, but shrinks with horror from contact with the unfortunate creature whose life would have paid the penalty of a murmur of objection.

There is one virtue however of which these negroes male and female, old and young, have always had an ever present sense, and of which over eighty years of bondage and denial could not divest them. That virtue is patriotism. In this particular they compare very favorably with Doolittle's friends, to whom, his own language respecting the negroes may be thus fairly applied:

"The reason why they should not vote is simply this: In the Southern States there are a mass of white population, among which nine-tenths of the men have no sense of country and country love, and where the women have no sense of patriotism. The man who would build the foundation of a political society upon a population like that, knows nothing of republican institutions. I say to base suffrage on the whole population in the South, in their present condition, would make a burlesque of republican institutions, and we ourselves would be the laughing stock of the world."

Upon the score of personal morality, it is possible that Mr. Doolittle will find the public sense more shocked by the guilt of those sinning in the full knowledge of their crime and with no inducement but innate viciousness, than that of people who sin unconsciously or through a coercion which it is death to resist; and we think it possible that, viewed politically, there is far more danger of our becoming the laughing stock of the world in giving suffrage to a population having no sense of patriotism, than to a population in whom that virtue is imperishable and incorruptible.

But it so happens in this case, that it is not proposed to place suffrage in the hands of any body to whom a State is unwilling to give it. It is proposed that if the negroes are too degraded to be entrusted with the privilege of voting for members of a State Legislature, they shall not vote in Congress and in the Electoral College, though their Representatives are on an equality with the intelligent free white men of other States.

THE PACIFIC RAILWAY OPEN TO KEARNEY.

Our readers have noticed in our advertising columns that the Union Pacific Railway was opened for business on Monday of the present week to Fort Kearney, two hundred miles west of the Missouri River. This important point is reached some three weeks ahead of the time promised in July, and furnishes the highest possible compliment to the activity and the energy of the directors of the company. It shows that they are in dead earnest and mean work. Another hundred miles, reaching the forks of the Platte are promised by the first of January, and most, if not all of the iron is already purchased, and such is the almost perfect level of the great valley up which the road runs, that it can be built as fast as ties can be furnished and the track put down. The country may expect to see this great national thoroughfare in operation half way to the Black Hills during the present year. As the second three hundred miles can be built as rapidly as the first, if the energy of the managers does not flag, the road will reach the Black Hills nearly half way from the Missouri to Salt Lake during the year 1867. Of course this is a consummation devoutly to be wished for both by the business man and the statesman.

In this connection we are glad to state that the Cedar Rapids & Missouri Road, the extension of the Air Line of the [illegible], is open for business to Jefferson, [illegible] miles west of Boone, on the Des Moines River. It is expected that fifty miles more, to Denniston, will be in operation before the first of November, leaving but about seventy-five miles to complete the line to the Missouri River. Chicago will, therefore, be in direct railway communication with a point only three hundred miles east of the Rocky Mountains at the opening of the spring business in 1867 and it may be accomplished by [illegible]. The effect of this upon the rich mining [illegible] and upon the trade of our city it seems no language of ours to anticipate.

In this connection we refer again to the duty of the next Iowa Legislature to inquire into the management of the Clinton Bridge and of the section of this great through line between Clinton and Cedar Rapids. The Yankee sharpers who control it, by consulting its condition, managed virtually to cheat the Iowa and other stockholders out of their stock, and now impose exorbitant raids upon all the travel and business that passes over it. If there is any way to reach these abuses it should be done at once. The citizens of Iowa along its line exerted themselves to the utmost of their ability, and some, we presume, nearly impoverished themselves to build it, and it is due to their own interests and those of the entire public to attend thoroughly and effectively to this important matter.

GENERAL GRANT AND THE PRESIDENT.

Our Washington despatches explain General Grant's presence at the interview between the President and the Bread-and-Butter Committee in a satisfactory manner. He attended the show by direction of the President; and, to signify that he was there under the orders of his superior officer, he took his staff with him, thus putting himself in readiness for action. We presume that, in going and returning, he had his skirmish line well thrown out. This is the explanation we have expected. It fulfils all the requirements of the problem. It reveals the baseness of Andrew Johnson, as well as the discretion of General Grant. The low cunning which suggested the employment of official authority to bring General Grant to the meeting, thus to add his respectibility to the affair, and at the same time to lower him in the public estimation, was worthy of Andrew Johnson. But the attempt to grasp the General's coat tails, will avail nothing. It will neither lift Johnson up nor pull Grant down. While the General could neither refuse to obey the summons, nor make any official explanation of his presence in such disreputable company, yet by surrounding himself with his staff he sufficiently indicated that he was there in pursuance of orders. This was a masterly flank movement, which must have disconcerted the enemy very considerably.

THE WESTERN RIVER SURVEYS.

The improvement of the rapids of the Mississippi is about to be vigorously resumed, in compliance with the recent act of Congress. Major General J. H. Wilson, who gained such distinction as a cavalry officer during the war, and who is also one of the most energetic and competent members of the United States Corps of Engineers, has been assigned to the charge of the work, with Colonel P. C. Harris, of the same corps, as his principal assistant. These gentlemen are now in this city, on the way to the scene of their labors, which will be commenced immediately. General Wilson has also been ordered to conduct the survey of Rock River, with a view to the construction of a canal along its channel. In this he will be aided by Mr. Worrell, of Pennsylvania, who is well known to all persons interested in public works, from his long connection with the canals of that State.

The people of the Northwest have good reason to be satisfied with the appointment of an engineer of the character and capacity of General Wilson to duties of such importance to them. We presume that we owe this appointment to General Grant, upon whose staff General Wilson served until he left it to take command of a division of cavalry.

Postponement of the American Pomological Society.

WHEREAS, The American Pomological Society was ordered to be convened at St. Louis, Mo., on the fourth day of September next, for the purpose of holding its Eleventh session; and,

Whereas, The existence of cholera in several of the cities of the United States has become manifest, thereby creating more than usual precaution in regard to visiting places distant from home;

Therefore, In consideration of this fact, and also of the fact that there is a small crop of fruit in many parts of our country, the undersigned, by and with the advice of the Executive Committee and other leading Pomologists, does hereby postpone and defer the meeting of said society to the year A. D. 1867, when due notice will be given for its assembling at the aforesaid city of St. Louis.

MARSHALL P. WILDER, President.
JAMES VICK, Secretary.

So far as the Northwest is concerned, the second reason of the above circular does not hold good. The crop of apples is a very fair, if not abundant one. The peach crop, in certain locations, is good, with a fair show of other fruits.

We know that large preparations were making to have the fruits of this State fully represented at St. Louis, and we now suggest that these be sent to the State Fair, and that the State Agricultural Society appoint a special committee to report on their merits and correct the nomenclature.

That Illinois is soon to take high rank as a fruit-growing State is being rapidly conceded. It is, therefore, of the first importance that we know what to plant, and the true name of what we do plant. If there are more profitable apples for market than those now sent to it, the fact should be known. Millions of dollars are now invested in lands, trees and fixtures for orcharding, and other millions will soon be added, and yet we are to a great extent novices in the fruit producing art. We need line upon line, and fact upon fact, to bring us up to the right standard.

Who Are the Loyal Representatives from the South?

It is a favorite Copperhead question, "Why do you refuse to admit loyal representatives from the rebel States?" Johnson repeats it as often as a parrot says "polly wants a cracker." The Philadelphia Convention presented the same idea in about forty different shapes. It was the burden of their song. But it is a sufficient answer that the rebel States have not sent loyal men to Washington to take seats in Congress, with three or four accidental exceptions. There are not five men elected from the ten unrepresented States who can take the oath of office without committing perjury. It is time enough to think of admitting the rebel States to a participation in the Government when they send up loyal men to Washington to represent them. We advise our Republican friends, as often as the Copperheads ask them the question, "Why don't you admit good loyal representatives from the South?" to reply: "We will wait until the rebels send good loyal men to represent them. They have not done so yet."

Look at the kind of "loyal men" the reconstructed rebels have elected to represent them in Congress. From

ALABAMA.—Senators—George S. Houston, Lewis E. Parsons, both rebels; House—C. C. Langdon, Geo. C. Freeman, Cullen A. Battle, Joseph W. Taylor, B. T. Pope, T. J. Jackson, all rebels.

ARKANSAS.—Senators—E. Baxter, W. D. Snow, one a Copperhead; House—Geo. H. Kyle, J. M. Johnson, Wm. Byers, all rebels.

FLORIDA.—Senators—W. Call, Wm. Marvin, one rebel; House—F. McLeod, rebel.

GEORGIA.—Senators—Alex. Stephens, Herschel V. Johnson, both noted rebels—one of them Vice-President and the other a Senator in the rebel Congress; House—S. Cohen, P. Cook, H. Buchanan, E. G. Cabiness, J. D. Matthews, J. H. Christy, W. T. Wofford, all rebels of the worst sort.

LOUISIANA.—Senators—Randall Hunt, and Henry Boyce, both rebels; House—Louis St. Martin, Jacob Barker, Robert C. Wickliffe, John E. King, John S. Young, all rebels.

MISSISSIPPI.—Senators—W. L. Sharkey, J. L. Alcorn, one rebel; House—E. A. Reynolds, R. A. Pierson, James T. Harrison, A. W. West, E. G. Peyton, all rebels.

NORTH CAROLINA.—Senate—John Pool, W. A. Graham, both rebels. House—J. R. Stubbs, Charles C. Clark, T. C. Fuller, J. Turner, jr., B. Brown, S. H. Walkup, A. H. Jones, all rebels.

SOUTH CAROLINA.—Senate—John L. Manning, B. F. Perry. House—John D. Kennedy, William Aiken, J. McGowan, James Farrow, L. M. Ayer, all rebels.

TEXAS.—No Senators or Representatives have yet been elected in Texas. At the State election just held, the rebel ticket, with Throckmorton at its head, was elected by a four-fifths vote. The character of the Congressmen to be elected may be guessed.

VIRGINIA.—Senate— None yet elected. House—W. H. B. Custis, L. H. Chandler, B. J. Barbour, Robert Ridgway, B. A. Davis, Alex. H. H. Stuart, R. Y. Conrad, Daniel H. Hoge, all rebels, except Chandler, who is a very bad Copperhead.

Reader, this is the batch of "loyal Union men" whom Johnson and the Copperheads and renegades are trying to "crowbar" into Congress! The country is threatened with a renewal of civil war unless the doors of the Capitol are opened for the admission of those whitewashed traitors and rebels, including the Vice President of the late Confederacy. It was for the purpose of forcing this beautiful gang into the National Legislature that the Philadelphia Convention was convened. The purpose of the Copperheads is very plain to be seen. They want to combine with these rebels in Congress, and with the aid of a renegade President rule the country in the interest of Southern traitors and their Northern sympathizers. It is for the people to declare at the ballot-box whether they will entrust the government of the Union to those who preserved it or to those who wickedly endeavored to destroy it.

COLORADO.—The following are the returns of the Colorado election for members of Congress, as far as heard from:

Counties.	Chilcott.	Hunt.
Arapahoe	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gilpin	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jefferson	[illegible]	[illegible]
Boulder	[illegible]	[illegible]
Douglas	[illegible]	[illegible]
Park	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pueblo	[illegible]	[illegible]
Clear Creek	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]

LATER.—A despatch from Denver, Col., August 21st, says Mr. Chilcott, Radical Republican candidate, is elected Delegate to Congress [illegible] Administration. The despatch referred to [illegible] Senator Doolittle to the Philadelphia Convention [illegible]

—Rev. George S. Hillard, of Boston, [illegible] understood that he don't train in the Copperhead [illegible]

THE GREAT FLOOD IN ROOT RIVER VALLEY.

Full and Authentic Details of the Late Overflow.

NINETEEN LIVES LOST — FIVE MILLS DESTROYED—CROPS, FENCES, HOUSES, ETC., CARRIED AWAY.

Gloom and Desolation left in the Track of the Storm—Damage to the Root River Railroad—Condition and Prospects of that Thoroughfare—The Town of Rushford—Crops and Harvest—Appearance of the Country.

[Special Correspondence of Winona Republican.]

AUGUST 17, 1866.

Never has there been known in the valley of the Root River so terrible a flood as visited that vicinity on Sunday, Monday and Tuesday, the 5th, 6th and 7th instant. The torrent has left a broad path of death and desolation in valleys that were rich with the golden grain, the growing corn, the hay secured; valleys that looked to heaven and smiled in peace and plenty, and yet were doomed to see the angry waters descend from the same heavens for their destruction. The loss of property cannot be estimated. The valleys are strewn with the wreck of houses, mills, stores, barns, fences, and flood wood. Great drifts of rocks are scattered along the roads and through the fields, and the trees for ten, twelve and fourteen feet high, are loaded with the *debris* of the flood.

The loss of life was confined principally to what is known as the South Branch of Root River. On this stream sixteen lives were lost, four houses were carried away, and four mills completely broken up and scattered throughout the valley. The first mill at the head of the stream was owned by Collins Hall, and used as a grist mill. From Mr. Hall we received a detailed statement of the action of the flood upon his mill in the vicinity. It rained steadily Sunday night and Monday, but the stream at dark on Monday was only up to the top of its banks. From dark, about seven o'clock, until twelve, the storm raged with the greatest fury. The rain descended in torrents. The stream flooded its banks, spread through the valley, and by midnight had risen twelve or fourteen feet, carrying down rocks, rails, stumps and trees, and hurling them against the mills and houses in its course. Mr. Hall was accustomed to sleep in the mill—was in this night—heard and watched the flood. The night was black and dark, and only as the flashes of lightning came could one see. Somewhere near twelve o'clock an addition in the rear of the mill was carried away. In a quarter or half an hour after, the mill swung off. Mr. Hall was sitting on the bunk, with hat and boots off. (Let me say parenthetically that Mr. H. is sixty-seven years old.) When the mill started he took a position near the bolt chest, deeming that the best place of safety. The mill went some forty rods and struck a large tree. The roof parted. The mill floated some fifteen or twenty rods after the roof went, and brought up against some trees. For a moment the angry waters were baulked; but rushing on again with increased force, the mill was crushed to pieces. Mr. Hall was carried on the chest three-quarters of a mile, when, seeing some bushes, he swam to them and thence got into a poplar grove, where he remained until daylight. The force of the current is shown by the fact that the mill stones were carried several rods, and an iron shaft, two inches in diameter and nine feet long, with four cast-iron wheels upon it, was carried over half a mile from the mill. Two horses and seven hogs, besides a wagon, harness and a large quantity of hay, belonging to Thomas Tough, were lost.

The dam at Hall's mill breaking away added a large volume to the already swollen stream, and a saw mill a mile and a half from Hall's was the next obstacle. This mill was under repair by Wm. Kelly. A brush dam had been built, but everything except a solitary post was swept away with the torrent. A few rods above Mr. Hall's mill lived a Norwegian named Torgeson, with his family, and another family, name unknown. Torgeson's house was carried some eight rods and lodged against some trees. The families went up into the attic and were saved. One man betook himself to a tree.

Among the families which suffered most severely was that of Mr. Wisel, a German. His mill and house were carried off, and all the inmates, consisting of Mr. Wisel, his wife, mother, and nephew, and an old gentleman named Brace, aged sixty, and his wife, who were on a visit from Iowa, were drowned, except Mrs. Wisel. She and Mrs. Brace clung to a bedstead and floated down the stream some five miles. Mrs. Brace was knocked off by some floodwood and killed. Mrs. Wisel floated into a brush heap and saved herself. The bodies have all been found, with the exception, we believe, of the boy. A sad mourner is the bereaved wife, Mrs. Wisel, and a sorrowful duty has she had to perform in the burial of her relatives.

Next below the house of Mr. Wisel lived a man named Wellington, with his wife. They had their grandchild with them. The parents of the child reside in Caledonia, Houston County. Their name is Gage. The house was made a complete wreck, and Mrs. Wellington and the child were found dead in the bed, the roof falling upon them. The body of Mr. Wellington was found buried in the sand and dirt, only one foot being above ground.

A short distance further down, another mill was swept away, and the miller, Jens Larson, and entire family—eight in all—were lost. The particulars, such as they are, were furnished us by a neighbor, Mr. Johnson. A horse belonging to Mr. Johnson's brother was taken down the stream, and found alive and sound over a mile from the stable. Mr. Johnson himself was away from home, but his brother happened to be in the house, having been detained by the rain. About half-past ten water began to come into the house, and the family went up stairs. From a window they watched the light in the house of their neighbor Larson. The light was extinguished about twelve o'clock. The house probably went off at that time, hurrying its eight unfortunate and doomed inmates to their dreadful fate. What their feelings could have been in the face of such an awful death can only be conjectured. The waters foaming and surging around them opened to give them a dismal tomb, and no human eye could penetrate the darkness to see them die. Of the inmates there were Larson, wife, two daughters, aged respectively three years and two months, one son, eight years old, Larson's sister Ellen, who was a widow, and her two boys, eight and three years old.

The body of the elder daughter was found floating near the house of a Norwegian one and a half miles down. Larson's body was found one mile further down, badly bruised. The body was in a drag when discovered, and the shirt was the only remnant of clothing left upon it. The body of the infant daughter was picked up three miles down. The bodies of the wife and Ellen were in a pond, one and three-quarters miles distant. One of Ellen's boys was found in Spring Creek, a mile and three-quarters away. Two remaining bodies have not as yet been discovered.

One more house, situated on this stream, with its contents, was a total loss. It was situated some six or eight miles from the head of the stream, and owned by a Norwegian named Lars Tarvestad. He had only recently built, and with his family was sleeping in the new house on the night of the flood. They had not removed their goods, clothing, furniture, &c., from the old house. Everything was lost, together with some valuable live stock, the amount of which we could not exactly ascertain.

This completes the particular list of losses on this branch. The sad summary is sixteen lives lost, four mills, four houses, several barns, and all the outbuildings appurtenant to thrifty farms. Fences, crops—all are gone. The valley is almost a waste. Save a few spots of high land, the surface is dark and naked with the ruin of the flood. Some of the inhabitants who have survived will seek higher localities; others will try again in the same place; but it will be a long time before the valley is again so busy and prosperous.

This valley is about fourteen miles south of Rushford. From here we passed in an easterly direction toward what is termed the South Branch of the South Fork. At the town of Dedham, a grist mill, distillery, and store, with stock of dry goods and groceries, were carried away, involving a loss of $3,000 or $4,000. Fifteen miles above this point a widow named McCabe, and her two boys, aged nine and two years, were drowned. These, with the sixteen in the other valley, make nineteen lives lost. All the bodies with the exception of two or three have been recovered.

The large flat on which the town of Houston is located, was overflowed to the depth of four and a half or five feet, coming into the first stories and causing the inhabitants to quote "*Excelsior*." The crops on the bottom land are all ruined, save some of the corn where there was no current. No live stock was lost.

Great anxiety has been felt to hear how the Root River Railroad, or as some fellow wickedly styles it, the Rar-Rar-Rar-Rar, stood the ordeal. The injury, though very great, is not so bad as it was last spring. No bridges are gone; and the old embankment is but little injured. The worst washing out was on the new embankments which were made last spring. The track is in passable condition from the river to Hokah, and a temporary track is being constructed for the running of trains. The ties were badly loosened all along the road. They will require some time to be set in order again. The track has been laid four miles beyond Houston, and grading is going on still further up the valley. By the requirements of the charter the road must be built and in running order to Rushford by the 27th of January next, or the charter is forfeited. Rushford is about ten miles from the present terminus of the road. From what we could ascertain, there are not to exceed seventy-five men at work on the road at present, and the inhabitants speak very dubiously of the road getting through at this appointed time. A new engine has recently been added to the rolling stock, making two altogether. We saw one standing on the track, where it rested after the flood, awaiting the construction of the road to "move on the works." It is expected that trains (?) will be running in ten days, or about the latter part of this month.

Between Winona and Rushford wheat is much better than reports would have it. The effect of the hot weather was to ripen the grain prematurely, and in consequence the berry is small. The late rains have lodged the grain in places, but the loss on this account will not be very serious. In many places the heads of wheat are blasted for perhaps one-third from the top. Oats are doing well where they have not been lodged. Corn is spoken of on all hands as in a most flourishing condition, and should the frosts hold off there will be an abundant crop.

On Highland Prairie, which is mostly settled by Norwegians, wheat is being harvested very fast. The yield is [illegible], but the smallness of the berry is [illegible] here as elsewhere.

The crop this year will be a large one, quite as large as that of last year. [illegible] among the farmers throughout Winona, Fillmore and Houston counties, and notwithstanding the fears entertained to the contrary, Minnesota will come to the [illegible] with a[n] effect for the millions. It will [illegible] state the fact that this State can stand more drowning out or drying up than any other State in the Union. P. O. H.

WOMAN-BEATING IN RICHMOND

A Sample of Southern Chivalry Indicted.

The following interesting tale is from the Richmond *Dispatch* of the 14th of August:

"For some days past the talk of the town has been a difficulty in which H. Rives Pollard, editor of the Richmond *Examiner*, has become involved. We have heretofore refrained from publishing anything in regard to it, but as the matter has now been brought before the court, we feel at liberty to give what we believe to be a true statement of the case.

"The grand jury yesterday made the following presentment against Mr. Pollard:

"'A presentment for a forcible entry into the house of Edwin M. Hewitt, and trespass, assault and battery therein:

"'The jurors of the Commonwealth for the body of the city of Richmond, upon their oaths, present that H. Rives Pollard did, on the 7th day of August, in the year 1866, within the jurisdiction of the said Court of Hustings, in the city of Richmond, and at said city, with force and arms, break and enter the dwelling house of Edwin M. Hewitt, he, the said H. Rives Pollard, being armed with firearms, and did then and there, in the house of the said Edwin M. Hewitt, aforesaid, assault and threaten to shoot Jessie Hewitt, the wife of the said Edwin M. Hewitt, then and there being; and did then and there assault and beat one of the female inmates of the said house then and there being; and violently, and with force of arms, drag her out of the said house, and other wrongs then and there did, to the damage and great alarm and terror of all the inmates of the said house then and there being, against the peace and dignity of the Commonwealth.'

"The witnesses examined were Edwin M. Hewitt, Mrs. Jessie Hewitt, Virginia Fitch and Kate Saunders.

"From parties concerned, and from policemen to whom the business was entrusted, we learn the following particulars, which will explain the above presentment and the causes which led thereto:

"On the night of the 7th of July Pollard went to Hewitt's house, looked in at the window, then knocked and demanded admittance. Mrs. Hewitt approached the door and asked who was there. Pollard, in reply, repeated his demand, and Mrs. Hewitt told him he could not come in. Pollard then said he would enter, immediately burst through the door, presented a pistol, and inquired for a 'female friend' of his, who, he said, was in the house. Mrs. Hewitt declared that she was not there. He replied that he knew she was, and that he would go up stairs and see. He was informed that he could not do this, when he rushed past Mrs. Hewitt and up stairs, where he burst open the door of a room occupied by the female in question, whom he at once seized, dragged down the steps, placed in his carriage, and drove off to his office.

"The next day a warrant was gotten out by Hewitt for the arrest of Pollard, but for some reason or other it was not immediately executed. On the 9th of August, Pollard got out a counter-warrant, and had Hewitt and all the white inhabitants of the house arrested in the night and taken to the police station. Circumstances justify us in saying that this was done with a view of inducing the Hewitts to withdraw their warrant. Recorder Regnault was aroused after midnight, went to the station, and admitted the whole party to bail for their appearance before the Mayor the next morning. The case came up for a hearing, and there being no evidence to implicate Hewitt and his family in any criminal act, the warrant was dismissed.

"On the 10th the police were on the hunt for Pollard, and one actually went in and searched his office and private apartments while he was there, but failed to find him. The 'female friend' declared she had not seen him since the night of the fuss at Hewitt's; and she believed she would go out and look for him. The policeman, being thus thrown off his guard, left the premises, and Pollard made his escape through the press-room, mounted his horse, and rode off to Ashland, on the Fredericksburg Railroad. The same night the female, whose name we have been unable to learn, though we have reason to believe it begins with Hetty, took the cars at the Fredericksburg depot and also for Ashland; but on the same train were two Richmond policemen, bound in the same direction and in pursuit of the same object. Arrived at Ashland, the policemen were informed by the barkeeper that Mr. Pollard was there and had drank a bottle of claret! This was convincing enough, and as the train was about leaving for the North, the cars were all searched except the baggage car, and the search proved unsuccessful. The train moved off, and the discomfited policemen returned to Richmond.

"This is all we know about the affair. We may add, in conclusion, the interesting fact that the Hustings Court yesterday declared Pollard's bail bond of a thousand dollars to keep the peace, given in the James affair, forfeited."

This Pollard is author of a book called "The Lost Cause," in which the Northern people are abused and the "superiority of the Southern people" greatly insisted on. Here is a passage which makes a fit tail-piece to the narrative of the Richmond *Dispatch*:

"It would be immeasurably the worst consequence of defeat in this war that the South should lose its moral and intellectual distinctiveness as a people, and cease to assert its well known superiority in civilization, in political scholarship, and in all the standards of individual character over the people of the North."

ADVENTURES OF A SWINDLER AND BIGAMIST.

A Father Ruined by the Forgeries of his Son—A Man with Three or Four Wives—The Swindler's Operations in Nashville.

[From the Nashville Press and Times, August 18.]

The war seems to have cultivated and developed in some men all the rascality long hidden in their natures, and to have instructed them in all the arts of a career of infamy. More than ever in the history of the country, the press teems with revelations of murder, incest, suicide, seduction, forgery, bigamy, rape, and outrages and cruelties ranging through every phase of crime. The prowlers on virtue and on property swarm over the land like the devouring locusts of Egypt.

One of these scourges of society visited Nashville in December last, and made it the theatre of his merciless operations. Though a stranger, he came in the guise of a gentleman, and, by his bland and insinuating address, soon made a number of friends, and created a wide circle of acquaintances. He was one of those Olly Gammons whom nature has cursed with a smooth tongue and a pleasing exterior, but with a heart as black and false as hell itself.

It was not long before he contracted a copartnership with Mr. S. J. Underwood, an estimable gentleman of this city, for the purpose of carrying on the business of painting. No suspicions were entertained of Horace A. Ross, the polished and intelligent member of the new firm, who was a sheep in wolf's clothing, begrimed with lawlessness of the deepest dye. Rather Mr. Underwood congratulated himself on securing as an associate a man of such excellent qualifications and of so liberal a popularity. Time moved on and the joint business prospered.

Meantime, the black-hearted scoundrel had passed himself off as a single gentleman, and with his good looks and much more engaging manners, he soon became a welcome visitor in the society of ladies. Among other acquaintances, he formed that of a very lovely, intelligent girl. Learning that she possessed property in her own right, his attentions soon became so pointed that the object of them could no longer doubt that he desired her for his wife. She returned his apparent love, and when he made honorable proposals of marriage, she, knowing nothing of his previous history, accepted him, looking forward to a life of happiness in her right to possess his heart and enjoy his society. They were wedded, received the congratulations of their friends, and time sped on with all the roseate hues which attend the honeymoon. Soon, however, the newly made husband discovered that he was misinformed about the property of his wife. She had brought him nothing. He then grew neglectful, and one fine morning in May last, he hastily collected all the outstanding bills due to his firm, and, with some $500 thus gathered together, he quietly slipped away from Nashville, leaving unpaid a number of accounts, to the amount of several hundred dollars, and has not been heard from since.

The consternation, grief and indignation which followed the discovery of the facts connected with his sudden departure, can be better imagined than described. The wife was plunged into the depth of misery. Friends were shocked, and almost incredulous. The deserted partner marshalled his assets to learn the extent of his losses, and promptly proceeded to ferret out the swindler who had ruined the life-prospects of a lovely young woman, and so basely betrayed the pecuniary trusts reposed in him.

A few days ago, Mr. Underwood's efforts to trace the villain were so far rewarded as the reception of a letter detailing his history previous to coming to Nashville. It then appeared that Horace A. Ross was a scoundrel of no ordinary dye. As a boy, he had resided in the neighborhood of Rochester, New York, where his father lived, surrounded by a numerous kindred. Horace grew up to manhood in rebellion to kind-hearted parental authority, and finally ruined his own prospects in life, and brought lasting disgrace upon his family, by forging on his father, notes to a considerable amount. These the grief-stricken old man paid in full, by a sacrifice of his property, to save his criminal child from the State's prison. Afterwards the gray hairs of the aged father were brought in sorrow to the grave by the errors of his ruined son.

Subsequently, Horace married a very worthy young woman, with whom he lived a short time, and then robbed of all her property he could lay his hands upon, basely deserting her.

He next turned up in New York City, where he was guilty of so much rascality that the place became too hot for him, and he was compelled to flee to avoid arrest. He then selected Philadelphia as the sphere of his new operations. While there he manufactured notes to a large amount, buying with them a patent right for making paper oilcloth, and varnishing wall paper. He repaired at once to Rochester, where he commenced business, but was again forced to flee to preserve his personal liberty. He was in Buffalo but a short time before circumstances a third time made flight necessary. In company with a prostitute to whom he had become attached, he fled to parts unknown, leaving his wife stripped of almost her last dollar. Heart-broken, depressed, mortified to the earth, and at length anxious to free herself from the base ingrate who had so cruelly betrayed her, she is seeking for a divorce.

General Logan's Appointments.

Headquarters Republican Union State Central Committee.

General John A. Logan will speak as follows:

Monmouth, Thursday, August 23.
Galesburg, Friday, August 24.
[illegible]

JAMES P. ROOT, Secretary.

A PRESIDENTIAL COUP D'ETAT.

Importance of the Fall Elections.

The *Atlantic Monthly* for September discusses the logic of the President's position, and the effect of the coming elections, in a timely and well written article. It says:

It is computed that the gain in the approaching elections of twenty-five districts now represented by Union Republicans will give the Johnson party, in the next Congress, a majority of the House of Representatives, should the Southern delegations be counted; and it is proposed that the Johnson members legally entitled to seats, should combine with the Southern pretenders to seats, organize as the House of Representatives of the United States, and apply to the President for recognition. Should the President comply, he would be impeached by an unrecognized House before an "incomplete" Senate, and, if convicted, would deny the validity of the proceeding. The result would be civil war, in which the name of the Federal Government would be on the side of the revolutionists. Such is the programme which is freely discussed by the partisans of the President, considered to be high in his favor; and the scheme, it is contended, is the logical result of the position he has assumed as to the rights of the excluded States to representation. It is certain that the present Congress is as much the Congress of the United States as he is the President of the United States; but it is well known that he considers himself to represent the whole country, while he thinks that Congress only represents a portion of it; and he has in his character just that combination of qualities, and is placed in just those anomalous conditions, which lead men to the commission of great political crimes. The mere hint of the possibility of his attempting a *coup d'etat* is received by some Republicans with a look of incredulous surprise; yet what has his administration been to such persons but a succession of surprises?

But whatever view may be taken of the President's designs, there can be no doubt that the safety, peace, interest and honor of the country depend on the success of the Union Republicans in the approaching elections. The loyal nation must see to it that the Fortieth Congress shall be as competent to override Executive vetoes as the Thirty-ninth, and be equally removed from the peril of being expelled for one more in harmony with Executive ideas. The same earnestness, energy, patriotism and intelligence which gave success to the war, must now be exerted to reap its fruits and prevent its recurrence. The only danger is, that in some representative districts, the people may be swindled by plausibilities and respectabilities; for when, in political contests, any great villainy is contemplated, there are always found some eminently respectable men, with a fixed capital of certain eminently conservative phrases, innocently ready to furnish the wolves of politics with abundant supplies of sheep's clothing. These dignified dupes are more than usually active at the present time; and the gravity of their speech is as edifying as its emptiness. Immersed in words, and with no clear perception of things, they mistake conspiracy for conservatism. Their pet horror is the term "radical;" their ideal of heroic patriotism, the spectacle of a great nation which allows itself to be ruined with decorum, and dies rather than commit the slightest breach of constitutional etiquette. This insensibility to facts and blindness to the tendency of events, they call wisdom and moderation. Behind these political dummies are the real forces of the Johnson party, men of insolent spirit, resolute will, embittered temper, and unscrupulous purpose, who clearly know what they are after, and will hesitate at no "informality" in the attempt to obtain it. To give these persons political power will be to surrender the results of the war, by placing the Government practically in the hands of those against whom the war was waged. No smooth words about "the equality of the States," "the necessity of conciliation," "the wickedness of sectional conflicts," will alter the fact, that, in refusing to support Congress, the people would set a reward on treachery and place a bounty on treason. "The South," says a Mr. Hill of Georgia, in a letter favoring the Philadelphia Convention, "sought to save the Constitution out of the Union. She failed. Let her now bring her diminished and shattered, but united and earnest counsels and energies to save the Constitution in the Union." The sort of Constitution the South sought to save by warring against the Government is the Constitution which she now proposes to save by administering it! Is this the tone of pardoned and penitent treason? Is this the spirit to build up a "National Union Party"? No; but it is the tone and spirit now fashionable in the defeated rebel States, and will not be changed until the autumn elections shall have proved that they have as little to expect from the next Congress as from the present, and that they must give securities for their future conduct before they can be relieved from the penalties incurred by their past.

TERRIFIC HAIL STORM.

Immense Destruction of Crops, Etc.—Hail Stones Four Inches Long.

[From the Ogle (Ill.) Reporter, August 16th.]

About seven o'clock last Friday night the most destructive hail storm that ever visited this section, passed over a portion of this county, destroying crops, and doing great damage to dwellings, and in some instances killing stock.

From the best information we can learn it entered the county near the northeastern corner, in the town of Forreston, taking a southeasterly course, but bearing more to the east than to the south, and leaving the county near the northeastern corner of the town of Demest. In width it averaged from three-quarters of a mile to three miles wide. The storm was accompanied with heavy wind, and the hail fell with terrific fury. Those who witnessed it describe it as being most terrific, hailstones falling in such quantities that in a few minutes the ground was completely covered, and looked as though it was covered with snow. The hail were the largest we ever heard of, and after this we are prepared to believe anything that may be told in reference to hailstones. Men whom we know to be truthful and not given to exaggeration, assure us that they picked up hailstones which would weigh a pound and a half, and one gentleman measured one that was four inches long and three inches thick. These large stones were of no uncommon occurrence, but fell in great quantities. The storm reached its greatest fury in the town of Rockvale, about four miles north of this place, where it crossed Rock River.

Mr. A. J. Waite, of that town, is the heaviest sufferer that we have heard of, he losing over 100 acres of corn, and suffering severely in the damage done to his residence. The fury of the storm may be imagined when we say that the siding on his house, which had only been on three years, was broken through in many places and holes made in it large enough to admit a person's hand. His window shutters were broken to pieces, and offered no protection to the windows, and many [illegible] were broken. The tin conductor to his spouts was battered as though it had been hammered with a [illegible], and a wash dish that was out doors, upside down, was battered to the ground. Joseph Irvine, of the same town, also suffered severely, losing over 100 acres of corn, and beside the damage that was done to his house. Two young ladies, daughters of S. S. Spalding, of Byron, had their faces and heads badly cut, at Mr. Irvine's, being caught out in the storm for a minute or two.

We have heard of several instances where hogs and cattle were killed, and we wondered that there was no more damage to stock.

Many of our farmers have lost their entire crop of corn, and where wheat and other small grain was standing, it was also destroyed. Even the grain in the shock was badly damaged by being threshed out. The following persons have lost their crops, but they constitute only a small portion of those who have suffered, viz: Daniel Wolf, Henry Butterbaugh, and Samuel Domer, of the town of Mount Morris; James Wertz, J. W. Irvine, A. J. Waite, Jacob Steffa, Seeley Light, Benj. Boyce, Wm. Boyce, and McNames, of the town of Rockville; G. Northrop, S. Wilcox, John Carman, J. M. King, Putney Crowell, S. S. Crowell, and G. T. Patrick, of the town of Marion. These constitute only a small portion of the losses that were sustained in our County, being only those whom we have heard mentioned. Some idea of the damage done in Ogle County may be had from the fact that the track of the storm in the county was over forty miles long. We have only heard the extent of the loss for about one-third of that distance, and from what we have learned, think the loss cannot be less than $100,000 in the county, and may be double that amount.

THE SCAFFOLD.

Execution of Albert L. Starkweather, at Hartford, Ct., for the Murder of his Mother and Sister.

THE CRIME

for which Starkweather paid the penalty was one of the blackest which darken our criminal records. Stripped of the formalities of legal expression, the plain English is that he butchered his widowed mother and sister. On the morning of August 1, 1865, one of the residents of Manchester, a town a few miles from Hartford, was aroused by Starkweather, who informed him that his mother and sister had been murdered and the house set on fire. On going to the dwelling Mrs. Starkweather was found already dead, and Ella, the daughter, just expiring. Each had received fearful blows from an ax, and were in addition stabbed several times with a large knife. Albert bore upon his body the marks of bruises and slight cuts, which he said were inflicted by the murderers in their struggle with him. Some slight incoherence in his statements, together with the fact that no trace of the assassins could be discovered, led to his arrest that same day upon suspicion, his subsequent indictment by the Grand Jury, and his trial and conviction at the December term of the Superior Court.

The only defect in the chain of evidence against Starkweather was the absence of any sufficient motive, but this is supplied and the plea of insanity invalidated by

HIS CONFESSION

given under the seal of secrecy, to a friend two days after the homicide, and not made public until after the trial, and by a review of his course of life shortly before the murder. Starkweather had an amorous tendency, which he displayed by several matrimonial engagements, one of which he broke when wearied of it by means of a forged letter purporting to be from his mother. He also engaged himself to a young lady of Marlboro, and it rests upon strong circumstantial evidence that he attempted to poison the family of his uncle, Mr. Buckland, to whom he was heir, in order to obtain the means necessary to enable him to marry. Failing to accomplish this, he transferred his fancy to Miss Henrietta Campbell, for whom he had indulged a boyish fancy in his younger days; but the same difficulty here presented itself. He was inclined to be fast, indulged in blooded stock and such expenses, which worried the mother and brought him no profit. With this young lady he fell desperately in love, but she refused to consent to an engagement, which refusal he construed as reflecting upon his pecuniary position. Determined to win the lady's consent, he now turned his [illegible] to the means by which he could [illegible] world. [illegible] this which impelled him to the unnatural crime [illegible] uncommunicative; after it, [illegible] hardened or composed up to within a short time past, when he has more fully realized his position and the impossibility of escape. A short time since a knife was missing from the shoe shop, and was soon after discovered hidden in Starkweather's cell, sharpened to a point like a dagger. Upon searching him on Wednesday, a number of matches were found secreted in his clothing, which were also removed, as it was surmised he intended to use them to poison himself. As the fatal day has drawn near, he has turned his attention to more serious matters. His confidence left him, and his stolidity and indifference gave way to marked dejection and nervous depression. He has been attended by Professor Simonson, of Trinity College, as spiritual adviser.

AT THE JAIL

a crowd began to assemble some time before the execution, actuated by morbid curiosity which invested even the walls of the building with interest. At 11 o'clock the "City Guard," (Battery D, Connecticut National Guard,) numbering ninety muskets, commanded by Captain Williams, arrived at the jail, and were posted on the building and about the yard, much to the disgust of the numberless Peeping Toms who sought places at the windows and entrances. Starkweather, meanwhile, was smoking a pipe in his cell and conversing with his clergyman. At 11:45 o'clock the platform was adjusted, the noose prepared, and everything made ready for the

EXECUTION.

The procession immediately appeared, consisting of Sheriff Russell and his deputies, the prisoner and Professor Simonson. Starkweather is a young man, only twenty-five years of age, and of pleasing appearance. His long confinement in jail had, however, reduced his flesh and imparted a pallor to his countenance. He wore a full beard and mustache, and hair of moderate length, having had it cut a few hours before the execution. It had been predicted that he would sink beneath the weight of terror which has been steadily increasing as the fatal day drew near; but, on the contrary, he advanced with a firm step and an unflinching demeanor, mounting the scaffold unassisted, and took his seat in a chair upon the trap. The Sheriff and his deputies ranged themselves by his side, and Prof. Simonson proceeded to read a portion of the burial service of the Episcopal Church, and prayers for the condemned. Starkweather listened with his eyes cast down, occasionally glancing around, and now and then turning the leaves of a prayer-book which he held. At the conclusion of the reading, the prisoner and his clergyman knelt for a moment in silent prayer, and then rising, embraced each other. Professor Simonson was apparently more affected than the prisoner. He stated that Starkweather requested him to say that "he died in charity with all men, and in strong faith in Jesus Christ, and that he will see Him in the spirit." The deputies then pinioned the arms and legs of the culprit, and placed the black cap upon his head. Starkweather showed no signs of emotion while these preparations were being made, but stood like a child, passive and unconcerned. When the noose was placed over his head a mild gleam shot from his eyes, and a startled look, which told a fearful tale of suppressed terror and internal agony played over his features. He whispered a few words to the deputy, pressed the hand of his executioners, and then the black cap was pulled over his face, shutting out forever that terrified look. All left the platform but the criminal and the Sheriff. The terrible suspense in which the unfortunate man must have died a hundred deaths, was not prolonged, the Sheriff immediately descending the stairs, and as his foot was placed upon the lowest step the platform fell with a dull clang, and the body of the matricide swung in the air.

FIENDISH HOMICIDE.

The Bride of a Month a Widow.

[From the Grand Rapids Eagle, Aug. 13.]

A Corunna correspondent, writing to the Detroit *Tribune*, under date of August 15th, says that a few days since a Mr. McDonald, of Livingston County, came out with his wife (a daughter of Peter Crosby, of Hartland, and the bride of only a month), to visit at the house of Michael Driscoll, a wealthy farmer who lived about three miles south of this place. Driscoll had a son named Dennis, who had greatly desired to marry this girl, but all his entreaties, though supported by the influence of her parents, proved vain, and McDonald was the man of her choice. Having premised this much we may state that the visit referred to above was in consequence of an invitation sent by Dennis to the young lady, in which he desired her to *be sure and bring her husband*, in order that he might prove to her that no feeling of anger or jealousy yet remained in his bosom. At ten o'clock p. m., on the evening of his arrival, McDonald was in his usual health; at four o'clock in the morning he was a corpse. The suspicion is that he was poisoned with strychnine, he having died in spasms according to the usual effect of that drug. It seems that just before going to bed he was invited by Dennis to take a glass of beer. Of this he partook, and going straight to the room where his young wife was, remarked "I feel bad in my stomach, and I believe Dennis put something in that beer." From that moment he grew steadily worse until his death. It is stated that young Driscoll purchased strychnine a few days ago, at the store of a druggist in this place. It is said also that while the young bride was wailing in the agony of a broken heart and a darkened life, she was told by the elder Driscoll to "shut up her noise," and that she could have a home in his house as long as she liked. Of course these are stories, and must be taken for what they are worth. The stomach of the deceased has been sent to Ann Arbor to be analyzed, and the two Driscolls are under arrest for murder.

More About the Suspected Murder—The Appearance and Antecedents of the Driscolls.

[Correspondence of the Detroit Advertiser and Tribune.]

CORUNNA, August 18, 1866.

It seems from recent developments that young Driscoll has been deeply engaged for some time past in the study of chemistry, and for the purpose of practical experiment has kept a large quantity of poison on hand. If it were possible to get rid of alleged motives, it might, perhaps, seem the result of accident that the deceased took strychnine. However, it is not best to speculate upon this matter, since we shall soon have the evidence which can be gathered concerning it. There is a rumor afloat that Driscoll, the elder, has about $2,000 of the money of deceased's wife, but this, of course, may be mere rumor. There is considerable excitement over the matter and it is impossible, even now, to get accurate statements of the transaction and its surroundings. The younger Driscoll is in jail, and the elder is at large. The young man Dennis is said to be very superior in many branches of learning, although his advantages have been limited. He is also of a cool and quiet temperament, and has always acted upon that epitome of practical wisdom which has been ascribed to Diogenes, "I have often regretted *speaking but silence never*." He is of about medium height, and has a large full eye, which answers your glance according to only two interpretations at present. The first of these is, "Look [illegible] you shall find no guilt here;" and the second, "[illegible] search my impenetrable shadows, I defy you!"

The reputation of both father and son has been most excellent previous to this time, and there are many who assert an unshaken belief in their innocence.

Evidence is being collected on both sides, and the examination, which is to take place next Friday, will excite more interest than that of almost any case since the formation of the county.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

Burning of the Ardesco Oil Refinery—Loss Estimated at $100,000.

[From the Pittsburgh Gazette, August 19.]

About one o'clock on Saturday afternoon, a fire broke out in the Ardesco Oil Refinery, by which all that portion of the works nearest the river was destroyed. The works are located just below Woods Run, and occupies the land lying between the railroad track and the river. It is exactly four weeks since the same refinery was partially burned.

The fire originated from the explosion of a tank connected with the still house, which had just been heated, and from which the benzole had just commenced running. Mr. John Gillison, of Manchester, one of the carpenters employed at the works, was sitting in the carpenter shop by a window, eating his dinner, when the explosion took place. He was badly burned about the back, breast, hands and face, by the burning fluid flying over him, but he retained his presence of mind sufficiently to cover his mouth with his hand, and hold his breath. His injuries are very severe and painful, but not necessarily fatal. When we left the scene of conflagration his burns were dressed, and he was as comfortable as a person could be under the circumstances.

Immediately after the explosion—which a German woman, who witnessed it, characterized as being beautiful—the flames immediately communicated to the still house, and from thence to the barrelling house. Between the barrelling house and the building containing the agitators were eight large tanks, of a capacity of 175 barrels each. Fortunately but one of these was filled, and it was soon on fire. The danger to the agitator house was now imminent, and it was only through the strenuous exertions of the fire department that it was saved. Had it caught fire the entire works would have been destroyed, but as it is the Company will not be delayed in the prosecution of their business, as the stills on the north side are all safe. The fact that the receiving house, barrelling house, carpenter shops, etc., are totally destroyed, will occasion temporary embarrassments, but this will soon be overcome. The loss, as near as could be ascertained, was as follows: 10,000 empty barrels, new, $20,000; still house and receiving house, $20,000; barrelling house, $6,000; damage to tanks, $2,500; besides which 1,000 barrels of crude and 1,800 barrels of refined oil were burned, making a total loss of from $90,000 to $100,000. This was for the most part covered by insurance offices in the East, the Ætna and Putnam, of Hartford, and the Beekman and Harmony, of New York, being the sufferers.

The oil had a floating policy on it from the time that it left the stills until it left the railroad switch *in transitu*. We could not ascertain the amount of insurance exactly, but the impression is that it will cover the loss. The explosion was occasioned by the weakness of the iron in the still.

HEAVY ROBBERY.

A Cincinnati Party go Sea-bathing at Newport, R. I.—Thieves Follow Them and Rifle Their Clothing of Upwards of $100,000.

[From the Cincinnati Enquirer, August 17.]

One of the most daring and heaviest robberies that has taken place for some time in this country occurred at Newport, Rhode Island, a few days since, in which a party of gentlemen from this city were the victims to the tune of $100,000 and upward. This party were Messrs. John H. Smith, J. R. Whaley, Franklin Hall, F. T. Smith and S. Forbus. These gentlemen were [illegible] ance at the Saratoga [illegible] meeting were over [illegible] Newport on a [illegible] and enjoy the sight-seeing of that fashionable place. [illegible] soon after their arrival, the party repaired to the beach on the sea shore, and resolved [illegible] bathing in the surf of the mad waters [illegible] action to the word," they disrobed themselves in the bathing apartments on the beach and plunged into the waves of the Atlantic Ocean. While they were thus enjoying themselves to their topmost bent, a party of pickpockets, who had doubtless followed them from Saratoga, leaped over the partitions of the bathing rooms and were soon rifling the pockets of the clothing of their contents, and obtained by their industry nearly $100,000 in money, a check on one of the Cincinnati national banks for $50,000 and one for $8,000, and a note of hand for $3,000, besides a diamond pin valued at $6,000, and several valuable watches, pins, etc.

When our party returned and dressed themselves, their astonishment at the sudden "presto change" of fortune may be better imagined than described. No others besides the parties themselves were to be seen, and, of course, no clue whatever was then to be obtained of the thieves, who were very quickly made rich by dexterous management. The party returned to the hotel and made mention of their loss to the police, but no tidings of the departed treasure could be had. They returned to Cincinnati a day or two since, and the affair was entrusted to detectives to "work up."

On yesterday morning, Chief-of-Police Ruffin received two large envelopes through the post office containing the pocketbooks, checks, notes, and other paper of less value. These envelopes were post-marked "Boston," and beyond the address on their backs gave no clue whatever by which the thieves could be identified. The thieves seem to be content with their haul of greenbacks, diamond pins, watches, etc., and concluded to be generous and return the checks, notes and private papers. It is exceedingly doubtful if ever the money and jewellery are recovered.

THE NEW ORLEANS MASSACRE.

Letter to Judge Kelley.

The following letter addressed by a venerable loyalist of New Orleans to Judge Kelley, of Pennsylvania, furnishes a sad and touching confirmation to the details of the horrible massacre of the Unionists of New Orleans on the 30th of July. The writer is one of the best and purest men in New Orleans, and his statements are entirely to be believed. Hon. Thos. A. Durant, of New Orleans, now in Philadelphia, fully endorses the statements of the letter:

NEW ORLEANS, August 5, 1866.

DEAR SIR: I give you, within, some idea of the diabolical riot on the 30th of July. The times which the overbearing conduct and the threats of the rebels for some months past predicted are so horribly fulfilled [illegible].

Many families (the number of victims never to be known) mourn to-day the loss of husband, father or son. It has been impossible to recognize many of the dead, so savagely are they beaten on the head and face. All this because men were black, or friends or lovers of justice and humanity. These rebel scoundrels, debased by the blighting influence of slavery, were on the 30th of July, but demons in human form—worse than savages in their wildest massacres.

I allude most particularly to the entire body of police, nearly all, if not all from the late rebel army, presided on by John T. Monroe, Mayor of the city when General Butler took possession of the city, and now by rebel votes holding the same office. I have no doubt it will be in evidence that this diabolical tragedy was concocted at his house and talked of by him and his brutal watchmen three or four weeks before the dreadful sacrifice!

The large body of these men mustered for the fray, full of murder in their hearts, determined, we have no doubt, if possible to kill every member of the Convention and indiscriminately murder as many negroes as possible; and oh! poor creatures, how they did suffer! In a few minutes these monsters in human form began to return with their victims. A terrible scene! Some dead, some dying, and others in their wounds and blood liable to be shot down any moment on a word of complaint; bodies piled in wagons and some on a dray; policemen sitting on the dead bodies while on the way to the dead house. More than forty of the streets were marked with human blood.

I was not in the Institute, but the scene of blood and death in the hall must have been awful. That good man, Rev. Mr. Horton, whilst praying to his Maker to bless his country, was shot down, his skull broken, and he is now no more—and his wife deranged! Poor Dr. Dostie, as true a patriot as ever breathed the breath of life, has also gone to his long home, and this is the cause of the indignities heaped upon him; a ball in the spine paralyzed the body and lower limbs below the wound, and many other wounds from clubs and knives; two pieces of flesh were cut out with pen-knives.

Who would have believed these creatures would be so base as to attempt the murder of Governor Hahn, a cripple on his crutches, because he was true to the interests of justice to all races of men.

The sufferings and certain death of our esteemed citizen, John Henderson, and many others wounded and dead, whom I have not time to name, call for our deepest sympathy. I repeat, the plan, previously concocted, would to murder every member of the convention and as many whites as possible whom they knew to be friendly to the rights of all citizens.

The talk of King at Washington, "That the civil authorities are prepared to execute the laws against fall offenders," is as base as the press which has contributed so largely to this disaster, and now by their foul lies and misrepresentations endeavoring to gull the world and cover up their wicked deeds. I allude to King in Washington, the blinding of the New Orleans Times. As to the convention—with open doors—the acts perpetrated by the rebels evidently show their conviction of the legality of the convention; their fear of reform is due to all citizens of the State. There are more danger of an invasion of a riot being commenced by these loyal negroes, than a riot at the election in one of your most respectable and quiet townships.

There is no mistaking the fact; our acting President is deeply involved in the responsibility of the riot, for he knew very well our danger, and his despatches were vitally calculated to rebuke the very result every true friend of the State and the Union have so deeply to regret.

My object in giving you hastily some of the facts of our disgraceful mob is to correct some of the misrepresentations and falsehoods of King and his Copperhead rebel press of the city; that those creatures so disgracing our country, may stand before the bar of public opinion, and the judgment of the North and West and the civilized world. With great respect,

P. S.—We feel that it is the duty of the North and West to see that our lives are preserved, and *freedom of speech restored to us*. You must not publish my name as it would endanger my life. I send you three of our journals.

Horrible Murder of a Child, and Arson.

[From the Potton (C. E.) Correspondence Montreal Gazette.]

In a lonely, isolated place, near the Province line, in Potton, more than half a mile from any inhabitant, and entirely surrounded by the forest, has resided for the last five years a man by the name of James Hannah, with his wife. They have often been disturbed by a party of ruffians to them unknown. In the midst of the night of the 14th ultimo, their house was set on fire, but discovered in time to save it. The inmates distinctly heard the parties outside as they were leaving. On the following Monday, Hannah and his wife were under the necessity of coming to Mansonville to appear against one Harvey Whitcomb, who had grievously assaulted Hannah a few days before. In their absence they left their house, and a little girl about three years old, in charge of a very respectable young man.

Some few hours after they left, three young men entered the house, partially disguised by having their faces blackened, and threatened the life of the young man in charge if he resisted, stating that they were going to kill Hannah, and as he was not there they would burn his house. They then destroyed everything, or nearly everything, in the house, and took the child and threw it down [a] tank, but did not seriously injure it. The young man, being a stranger just from Scotland, did not know either of the parties. When he sounded the horn they fled. On [the] morning of the 3d inst., while Mrs. Hannah and [her] child were alone, a stranger came to the house, deliberately walked in, took the horn from its place, and then commenced beating Mrs. Hannah with a large stick about the head.

She attempted to fly, and succeeded in getting a short distance from the house. She then saw him turn to the child (who was calling for its mother, and attempting to follow her,) and take an axe, strike it on the head, step to the door, and throw it into the cellar. She then fled for her life, but was overtaken by her pursuer, and beaten again, and left lying on the ground. As her assailant made for the settlement, she returned to the house in time to see it burning down, with the murdered child in it. She then fled by a by-path to the nearest settlement, where the writer of this saw her a few hours after. She was horribly beaten. The remains of the child were taken from the ruins, an inquest held, and a verdict rendered in accordance with the above facts.

Several arrests have been made, and after a careful investigation, lasting five days, a young man by the name of Amos J. Chamberlain has been committed to the jail of the district for trial at the next term of the Court of Queen's Bench. The prisoner is an American, lately from the States. He has served in the American army. Other parties are suspected, and further arrests will be made. The prisoner (Chamberlain) has been identified as one of the three who were at the house on the 16th, and was also identified by Mrs. Hannah as the murderer. She is recovering.

THE CAMPAIGN IN INDIANA.

Joint Discussion in the Tenth District.

[Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

WABASH, INDIANA, August 20, 1866.

On Saturday last the people of this county were favored with a discussion between Major Williams, Union, and Judge Lowry, Copperhead, rival candidates for Congress in this District. The day was fine, and at an early hour the people came pouring into town for the purpose of hearing the questions of the day discussed by these two champions of their respective parties. Upon the arrival of the train from the east, a large crowd assembled at the depot, with a band of music and a piece of artillery, for the purpose of welcoming Major Williams to his home; and amid the booming of cannon and the excellent music of the band, he was conducted to his residence, where he in fitting terms thanked his fellow-citizens for the reception thus given him, at his own home, after a laborious campaign, in which he had spoken in every county in the district.

The discussion was advertised to come off at the Fair Grounds, and by the time the hour rolled around, there could not have been less than 5,000 people assembled for the purpose of listening to the speeches. Judge Lowry had the opening speech, and most of his hour was taken up in giving his hearers an account of what the Major would say when it came his turn to speak. His time could have been much better employed in producing some arguments in reference to the issues before the people, as the Major has the faculty of telling what he has to say in a much more forcible and pleasant manner than the Judge.

However, both were listened to with the most profound attention, by the numerous audience present. The Judge is a very slow, dull speaker at best, but on this occasion he was very hoarse which made his speech doubly laborious for himself, and excessively tedious to his audience, five out of every six of whom were opposed to him in politics. On the contrary the Major is a pleasant and eloquent speaker, and on this occasion was extremely felicitous, making many good points, and keeping his hearers in the best of humor from the time he opened his [illegible] until its close. [illegible] that they will roll up a majority [illegible] the second Tuesday in October, [illegible] never been given to any man in [illegible]. The discussion here closed the [illegible] of appointments, and it is already [illegible] that the Judge's friends [illegible]

[illegible] making an effort to [illegible] canvass, although he is [illegible] and cannot do so without [illegible] utter inability to cope with [illegible] rostrum.

A distressing accident [illegible] of the meeting by which a [illegible] name of Samuel Dibble had [illegible] off by the premature discharge of [illegible]. He was from Milford in this [illegible].

FROM WASHINGTON.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

GENERAL GRANT AND THE [illegible]

General Grant was present [illegible] between the President and the [illegible] delegation from the Philadelphia [illegible] the President's direction. He [illegible] there under the orders of his [illegible] took his staff with him.

MEETING OF THE NATIONAL [illegible] EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

The following call has been [illegible] by the members of the [illegible] Executive Committee, now present [illegible]:

The undersigned members of the [illegible] Committee appointed by the [illegible] Convention held in Baltimore [illegible] 1864, deem it expedient [illegible] meeting of the [illegible] Philadelphia on the [illegible]

(Signed) J. J. COOMBS, [illegible]

A member of the Committee [illegible] refused to sign the call [illegible] he now fully endorsed by the [illegible]

AFFAIRS IN NEW ORLEANS.

General Sheridan has been [illegible] Union men for protection [illegible] who constantly dog them [illegible] delegation has been appointed [illegible] Convention at Philadelphia [illegible] afraid to have their names published [illegible] would be assassinated before they [illegible]

The following despatch from the [illegible] respondent of the New York Tribune [illegible] received at the Washington office [illegible] to-night:

The New Orleans Tribune [illegible]

REPORT ON INDIAN [illegible]

Major Wynkoop, recently sent by [illegible] sioner on Indian Affairs to [illegible] depredations committed along the [illegible] route, reports that he has [illegible] eight of the principal Chiefs, and [illegible] ance that if the promises of the [illegible] them are kept, they will prevent any [illegible] demonstrations.

THE PRESIDENT AND THE PAYMENT OF [illegible]

It will be recollected that [illegible] passage of the Bounty Bill, the [illegible] appointed a board to decide upon [illegible] construction of the bill, and to frame [illegible] the various departments in making [illegible] under it, provided the bill was [illegible] payment. It now appears [illegible] had prepared its report, setting forth [illegible] explicitly authorized the payment [illegible] and also presenting all the rules [illegible] various classes of claimants [illegible]. By direction of the President, this [illegible] withheld. This suppression [illegible] tion with the order to the Second Auditor [illegible] pay any bounties provided for in the [illegible] of Congress.

NEW APPOINTMENTS.

The following additional [illegible] been made: Daniel Cameron, [illegible] District, Minnesota; Thos. K. [illegible] Assessor, Fifth District, Ohio; [illegible] Assessor for the Second District of [illegible]; Peter Bonesteel, to be Assessor for [illegible] District of Wisconsin; Geo. C. Gist, [illegible] of the Fifth District of Wisconsin.

APPRAISER OF CUSTOMS AT [illegible]

Thomas McElrath (formerly of [illegible] Elrath, of the *Tribune*,) has been [illegible] Appraiser of Customs at the port of [illegible]

RUSSIA-AMERICAN TELEGRAPH [illegible]

Capt. McDougal, commanding [illegible] Mare Island, California, reports [illegible] Department under date of July [illegible] Bigelow would leave there on [illegible] month for Victoria, Vancouver's [illegible] officers with instructions from the [illegible] Western Telegraph Company [illegible]

APPOINTMENTS.

The President [illegible] appointments: Seth B. Hoe, [illegible] for the Northern District of Ohio; [illegible] United States Attorney for [illegible] McElrath, Appraiser of [illegible] of New York.

MAJOR GENERAL [illegible]

In General Orders No. 1, [illegible] the new Department of the [illegible] the States of Louisiana, Texas [illegible] Department of Texas will [illegible] of Texas, the Department [illegible] of Florida. The Department [illegible] District will consist [illegible] General H. G. Wright [illegible] of Texas, and Major General [illegible] command the District of [illegible] the Department of [illegible] to the Headquarters [illegible] Gulf.

FROM EUROPE.

PARIS, August 20—p. m.—It is [illegible] that the Empress of Mexico [illegible] threatened that Maximilian [illegible] the French troops are withdrawn [illegible] is also stated by authority [illegible] France is to ask the [illegible] forces to Mexico prior to [illegible] country to quell the [illegible]

PARIS, August 21—a. m.—[illegible] peace has been made between [illegible] and Bavaria. The report [illegible] Czar of Russia has signed [illegible] negotiation of a treaty [illegible] France and Austria.

BREST, August 21—a. m.—The [illegible] de Paris, Captain Surmont, [illegible] August 11th, has arrived.

QUEENSTOWN, August 21—[illegible] Palmyra from New York [illegible]

LONDONDERRY, August [illegible] ship Peruvian from Quebec [illegible] arrived here.

PARIS, August 21—p. m.—[illegible] has demanded [illegible] Belgium to cede [illegible] the King of Belgium [illegible] the cession of [illegible]

LONDON, August [illegible] the official quotations [illegible] day: Consols for money [illegible] Illinois Central shares [illegible]

LONDON, August [illegible] current prices to-day [illegible] United States 5-20's [illegible] Erie shares 46½.

LONDON, August 21—P. M.—[illegible] the official quotations [illegible] day: Consols for money [illegible] 5-20's 73; Erie Railway [illegible] Central shares 79½.

LIVERPOOL, August 21—a. m.—[illegible] market is unchanged. The [illegible] bales middling uplands [illegible]

LIVERPOOL, August 21—[illegible] market opens at about [illegible] are estimated at [illegible] are still quoted [illegible]

LONDON, August 21 [illegible] from the United States [illegible] a quarter of a point [illegible] The breadstuffs [illegible] without quotable change [illegible] The provision market [illegible] pork, which is declined [illegible]

Additional by European [illegible] the Treaty of Peace between [illegible] and Austria.

The preliminaries of peace [illegible] Prussia were signed at [illegible] July, and proclaimed at [illegible]. The signatures are those [illegible] Emperor of Austria recognizes [illegible] the Germanic Confederation [illegible] to a new organization [illegible] be excluded. Austria [illegible] Schleswig and Holstein [illegible] from Austria forever [illegible] 20,000,000 thalers [illegible] published.

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

Newspaper [illegible] up to [illegible] sippi—City Matters.

NEW ORLEANS, August [illegible] Tribune, the Republican [illegible] Gulf of Mexico [illegible]

FROM ST. [illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 23, 1866.

THE NEWS.

The Democrats of the Seventh Ohio District yesterday nominated Thos. Miller, War Democrat, for Congress.

[illegible] Grimes, of Iowa, announces that he will not be a candidate for re-election to the United States Senate.

General Grant's presence at the audience granted by the President to the Bread-and-Butter delegation from Philadelphia, is clearly accounted for in our Washington despatch.

It is said that the Government has taken steps to stay all proceedings for the present in the matter of the confiscation of the late Confederate General Beauregard's estate, in Louisiana.

The Fenians had a large picnic at Buffalo yesterday, at which some twenty thousand of the Brotherhood were present. Speeches were made by General O'Neill and others.

Advices from Fort Reno report farther Indian murders and outrages. On the Sioux City and Powder River routes, the savages are making preparations for assault on trains and settlers, or are already on the war path.

The Directors of the Kansas Branch of the Pacific Railroad have decided to put 240 miles [illegible] under immediate contract. Trains will run to Fort Riley in about three weeks. They began [illegible] to Manhattan yesterday.

Kansas will ship to the Eastern markets this season a million dollars' worth of cattle. A large number of Texas cattle are now detained on the southern border of the State on account of the Spanish cattle fever.

There are eight candidates for Governor of [illegible] of the Kansas River. The State [illegible] Convention will be held on the 5th of September. [illegible] Clark's re-nomination, and consequent election are conceded.

A rousing Union meeting was held at [illegible] yesterday, at which full eight thousand people were in attendance. General Logan [illegible] the assemblage, and his address is [illegible] as one of his happiest efforts.

The loss by the fire at Jersey City, on Sunday, is estimated at two millions of dollars. The fire originated in a schooner which was lying at [illegible] and loaded with oil. The property destroyed consisted of cotton, tobacco and oil, two piers and part of a third.

An old man was arrested at Memphis on Sunday last, charged with being a vagrant. On searching him $7,000 in gold was found on his person and a gold frame locket containing a picture of J. Wilkes Booth, set with diamonds and valued at $5,000.

Mallory, the soldier who robbed the safe of Major Grierson, at Nashville, and was recently arrested in Indiana, has pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to ten years' hard labor on the Dry Tortugas.

General John M. Palmer, recently in command of the Department of Kentucky, is now in Louisville as the counsel for Colonel Howland, of Chicago, now on trial before the military commission.

A call was issued in Washington, yesterday, inviting those soldiers and sailors (if any there are) who favor the policy of President Johnson and the Philadelphia Convention, to send delegates to a Convention to be held at Cleveland, Ohio, on the 17th of September.

The rebels are again rampant in New Orleans. General Sheridan has been applied to for protection by many of the Union citizens, and the *Tribune*, the only loyal daily newspaper in the city, has been forced to suspend publication, through fear of mob violence.

Forty-eight deaths from cholera occurred in New Orleans during last Saturday and Sunday. The disease continues to abate in New York and Brooklyn. Only twenty-one cholera deaths were reported in Cincinnati yesterday. In St. Louis the epidemic carried off forty-seven victims in the forty-four hours ending yesterday morning.

Yesterday's advices by Atlantic Cable contain, among other items, an attempted explanation of the object of the visit of the wife of Maximilian to France. It is rumored that a treaty of peace between Prussia, Austria and Bavaria has been signed. A rumor is also current that Russia, Prussia and France have entered into a treaty of alliance.

The New York *Herald* has instructed the New York merchants, traders, shippers, and business men generally, to assemble in public meeting and give the most emphatic terms ratify the declarations of the Philadelphia Convention. It says "the *commercial interests*" of that city demand it.

The Copperjohnson programme in this State is given in our Springfield despatches. [illegible] the decapitation of loyal office-holders and supplying their places with men of the stamp of [illegible] Merritt, who was compelled to haul down the American flag from his office, in 1861, and to [illegible] a fitting man to rebel against the Government.

The great trial of implements at Mattoon, September 4th, promises to be very large. Entries of implements and machines are constantly being made by manufacturers in this and other States. Those intending to compete for premiums should notify the Secretary of the State Agricultural Society at once, so that ample arrangements may be made by the committee.

A New York letter says: "We are to have an ocean cable—that is, an out-and-out American cable—at an early day. Books of subscription are opened to-day at the company's office, in [illegible] street. The capital stock is $10,000,000. The route is from New York to Bermuda, [illegible] Charles, Virginia, thence to the Azores, and thence to Lisbon, in Portugal.

The Fenian officers engaged in the recent raid into Canada are not to be prosecuted by our Government at the session of the United States District Court at Buffalo this week, as was expected. The United States District Attorney has been instructed by the Attorney General to enter a *nolle prosequi* in their cases.

A Board was recently appointed by the Secretary of War to draft rules for the payment of bounties under the late law of Congress. The Board made a report, embodying the necessary rules, and setting forth that the law explicitly authorized the payment of the bounties. This report has been suppressed by order of the President, and the payment of the bounties forbidden.

The Davenport *Democrat* says that at the recent term of the United States District Court, held at Des Moines, the sale of the Mississippi & Missouri Railroad to the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Company was confirmed. Work will now at once be commenced, and the road finished to Woodville Junction, on the Keokuk [illegible] Valley Road, where will be formed a junction, and the two united as one track to Des Moines.

It is in contemplation to hold a grand soldiers' encampment on Rock Island, on or about the [illegible] and 15th of this month. Arrangements to this effect are nearly completed, and handbills [illegible] to be issued giving the time and place. [illegible] soldiers will go into camp, where they will organize and drill, and have a good time generally.

Captain Long, of the British schooner [illegible] Jones, on the passage from St. Kitts to New York, reports that on the 9th instant, in the [illegible], was boarded by a whaling brig of New Bedford, name not recollected, ten months out, and [illegible] in sight saw a whale strike one of her boats, killing five men, and injuring some others. Supplied them with medicines. The whole crew of the whaleboat is only six, so that if "others" were injured, it is probable that the whale may have struck another boat.

One of the editors of the Boston *Daily Advertiser*, alarmed at the increase of garroters in that city, issues a notice to "highwaymen, garroters, and other disreputable persons," that he always carries a ten-barrelled revolver in his breast pocket, (warranted to go off unless the robber goes) a Spanish stiletto in his sleeve, and brass knuckles on his left hand; and that he wears a [illegible] felt hat, and has two steel spikes in the back of his collar. He is also followed—at a considerable distance—by a large and very savage dog.

From the catalogue of the Illinois State Normal University we gather the following facts: the total number of scholars in the Normal Department is 279—180 ladies and 101 gentlemen. This is thirty larger than any previous year. The Model School has 209 scholars—making a total of 779 scholars in the University. The average number in attendance during the past year has been about 300. The fall term will commence the [illegible] of September and continue fifteen weeks.

A complimentary supper was given to Hon. John A. Kasson, by his friends, last week, at Des Moines, Iowa. Mr. Kasson made a long speech in reply to a complimentary toast. He avowed himself as strong a Republican to-day as he was in 1861, when he assisted in the nomination and election of Mr. Lincoln. He disavowed all association and sympathy with Andrew Johnson on the question of reconstruction, since the time he vetoed the Freedmen's Bureau bill. He concluded by expressing his firm belief that the old and well tried Republican party would bring us out of all our difficulties.

Charles O'Neil, a wealthy and hitherto respected farmer of Lansing, Allamakee County, Iowa, quarrelled with an Irish teamster named Barney Lowrey, at Mash's brewery, on the Waukon Road, on Sunday evening, August 19th, and subsequently, while frenzied with liquor, laid in wait for Lowrey with a bowie knife and revolver in hand, and pounced upon him as he passed along the road, plunged the knife almost through Lowrey's body, and stabbed him several times. The poor victim instantly expired and O'Neil was arrested and lodged in jail. The Lansing *Mirror* stated that Lowrey had resided in the county several years.

The Nebraska City papers give the particulars of the murder, near that city, last Tuesday afternoon, of a boy of eleven years of age, named [illegible] Hamilton, while he was driving a lot of his father's cattle to the pasture, by a man named Cook, who drove the cattle into Nebraska, where he sold some of them. The boy was [illegible] at night, which caused his relations to [illegible] for him, and his body was found in a creek, [illegible] three bullet holes in it, showing that the [illegible] had shot him three times. The murderer left Nebraska City on Wednesday morning, [illegible] afterwards seen armed and mounted on a horse, near the residence of Bishop Talbot. [illegible] two hundred citizens had turned out and were scouring the vicinity for the villain.

At a recent meeting of the French Academy of Sciences, M. Babinet, the distinguished French savant, referring to the fact that the Trans-Atlantic Cable had just been laid, said it would be interesting to take advantage of the electric communication between Newfoundland and Valentia, to determine with precision the longitude of the American stations. But there was reason to make [illegible] he said, because there was very few chances [illegible] the transmission lasting long. As a reason for [illegible] opinion, M. Babinet produced a piece of heavy cable which had been five years at the [illegible] of the British Channel. The exterior [illegible] was completely eaten off by the [illegible] which had also commenced to attack [illegible]. After stating the difference in [illegible] of the cable exhibited and the Atlantic [illegible] similar, and averring that the [illegible] destroy fully a millimetre (about 1-25th of an inch) of the metallic covering every year, M. Babinet expressed his belief that the Atlantic cable would in only of [illegible]

[illegible] Baptist Church, fell in a well [illegible]

THE CITY.

The Fenian Pic-Nic.

[illegible]

DESTRUCTIVE F[IRE]

Loss, $440,000—Insurance [illegible]

PHILADELPHIA CO[NVENTION]

Bread-and-Butter [illegible]

[illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 23, 1866.

THE NEWS.

FROM WASHINGTON.

THE NEW ORLEANS MASSACRE.

Letter to Judge Kelley.

FROM EUROPE.

Horrible Murder of a Child, and Arson.

Additional by European Mail—the Treaty of Peace between Prussia and Austria.

THE CAMPAIGN IN INDIANA.

Joint Discussion in the Tenth District.

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

FROM ST. PAUL.

THE CITY.

The Fenian Pic Nic.

A Monster Gathering—Speeches by Governor Oglesby, General Logan, Speaker Colfax, General O'Neil, &c.

The Fenians had a monster gathering at Haas' Park, about ten miles west of this city, on Wednesday last. It was a magnificent success, greater than was promised or even anticipated.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

Loss, $440,000—Insurance, $360,000.

PHILADELPHIA CONVENTION

Bread-and-Butter Platform.

The Last Two Days' Proceedings.

[Associated Press Report.]

FROM DENVER.

Bad for the Philadelphia Convention—Its Only Small Crumb Rudely Taken Away.

From a Horse-Blanket down to a Lace Veil.

Brick Machine—The National Brick Machine.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

TUESDAY EVENING, August 21, 1866.

Business is improving, though not rapidly.

COMMERCIAL.

TUESDAY EVENING, August 21, 1866.

LATER.

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

CHICAGO DRY GOODS MARKET.

CHICAGO CATTLE MARKET.

For the Week Ending August 18.

BEEF CATTLE.

CATTLE SALES TO-DAY.

HOG SALES TO-DAY.

WEEKLY REVIEW CHICAGO MARKET.

NEW YORK CATTLE MARKET.

New York Market.

LATER NEW YORK MARKETS.

MARRIED.

DIED.

New Advertisements.

FLORENCE

Sewing Machine Co.,

NO. 100 WASHINGTON-ST.,

CHICAGO.

WM. H. SHARP & CO.,

GENERAL AGENTS.

THE FLORENCE

SEWING MACHINE

THE FLORENCE

SEWING MACHINE

THE FLORENCE

SEWING MACHINE

THE FLORENCE

SEWING MACHINE

REMEMBER!

100,000 SPLENDID GIFTS,

VALUED AT

UNION NATIONAL

GIFT CONCERT,

To be given at

AT SMITH & NIXON'S HALL,

Chicago, August 30, 1866.

DON'T DELAY! DON'T DELAY

Get Your Tickets Now.

TICKETS ONE DOLLAR EACH.

Club Rates as Usual.

BRYAN, ROSBROOK & CO.,

DIXON SEMINARY,

EYE & EAR.

WILLCOX & GIBBS

Sewing Machine.

L. CORNELL & CO.,

WHISKERS.

WANTED—Agents—Book Agents.

Soldiers, Stand!

E. F. ADAMS, U. S. Pension Agent,

St. Mary's Hall.

BURLINGTON COLLEGE.

WANTED—

Medical.

PROTECTIVE

MEDICATION.

HOSTETTER'S

Stomach Bitters!

TESTIMONY

OF A

FEW WELL KNOWN CITIZENS,

SELECTED

GREAT NATIONAL SPECIFIC.

STANDARD PREPARATION

HOSTETTER'S

CELEBRATED

Stomach Bitters!

HOSTETTER & SMITH,

A HORRIBLE CRIME.

A Mother Kills Her Two Children and Then Destroys Herself—Letters Left by Mrs. Rickard to her Boys and her Husband.

[Correspondence of the Detroit Advertiser and Tribune.]

KALAMAZOO, August 18, 1866.

During the late hours of Sunday evening and the early hours of Monday morning, a Mrs. Rickard, of the town of Oshtemo, in this county, committed the most horrible murder known to the annals of our country, and ended the drama by self-destruction. She got up in the night, telling her husband that she was nervous and could not sleep, and that she would sit up for a while in an adjoining room until she could get quiet. She proceeded to write some letters, and her husband, waking up about an hour afterwards, inquired how soon she was coming to bed, to which she replied "in a short time," and he again went to sleep.

It seems that soon after she went to an adjoining room where two of her children were sleeping—Willie, a boy of six, and Rita, a girl of eight—and with a razor cut their throats. With such a horrid desperation was the deed done, that only the bone prevented the severing of their heads from their bodies.

...

The sad occurrence took place at the Oshtemo side track, about six miles west of this place, on the Michigan Central Railroad. The unfortunate woman was the wife of Alexander Rickard—a well-to-do farmer. The house is a large brick one, but a few rods west of the side track.

...

The following letters of Mrs. Rickard were found upon the table in the parlor after the bloody tragedy. A third letter was also found directed to her brother, but this had been sent away before it could be obtained for publication:

LETTER TO HER BOYS.

...

LETTER TO HER HUSBAND.

...

THE LAST OF THE REBEL ARMY.

Four Rebel Soldiers Surrender—They Never Found Out the War Was Over.

[From the Petersburg (Va.) Index, August 20.]

...

THE FIELD OF GETTYSBURG.

How the Field now Looks.

BY REV. THEO. L. CUYLER.

GETTYSBURG, August 8, 1866.

For three years I have been hungering and longing for a sight of this wonderful battle-region; and now "mine eye seeth it." The Waterloo of the American conflict is all around me—the spot where the Michael of liberty smote the great red dragon of secession—the historic heights whose three days' thunders were heard round the globe. I have stood to-day on the base of stone where Lincoln stood when he delivered his matchless speech of solemn pathos over four thousand loyal graves; and on the crest from which Hancock hurled back the fiery charge of Pickett; and under the oaks beside which the heroic Reynolds bled away his life. Yonder granite hill-top was the pivot of the war.

As I look out of this window on the Baltimore turnpike, I see how straight the road is toward Washington which Lee would have taken had he gained the anticipated triumph; and then how differently might have read our national history! Lee expected to finish the job on the first day; on the second day he was still so confident that he said to the old lady where he lodged, "I am going to make the Yankees dance to-day;" but before the close of the third day it is said that he wept freely in the bitterness of his disappointment. He confessed to his own officers that he had managed that day's work badly.

Everything around me here is suggestive of the battle. I am stopping with my genial friend, Professor Stoever (the lustre of whose scholarship is not brighter than his loyalty during the fight); and the wall of the room in which I write has an ugly scar, from a ball that came in through the window without saying "By your leave, sir!" Old John Burns, the "Hero of Gettysburg," sits chatting, in his slouched hat and linen coat, over yonder at the corner of the public square. The house where Lincoln lodged is just over the way. ...

...

VIOLENT THUNDER STORM.

Several Persons Struck by Lightning—An Entire Family of Seven Persons Drowned—Their Bodies Swept Away—Great Damage Done to Property.

[From the Wheeling Intelligencer, Aug. 21.]

...

THE FLOOD IN MINNESOTA.

Additional Particulars—Great Loss of Life and Property.

[From the Winona Republican, 14th inst.]

Since our last issue we have received some additional particulars of the destruction caused by the recent unparalleled storm in Fillmore and Houston Counties. ...

...

Further Particulars—Twenty-two Persons Known to Have Been Killed.

[From the Winona Republican, 15th inst.]

...

FATAL AFFRAY.

One Man Shot Dead and Another Wounded.

[From the Peoria Transcript, 17th inst.]

About twelve o'clock on Wednesday night word was brought to the police office that an affray had taken place in the lower part of the city, in which some shooting had been done, and that one man was severely wounded by a shot from his own pistol. ...

...

TERRIBLE DISASTER.

Four Persons Drowned in Turkey River, Iowa.

[From the Fayette County Union, 16th inst.]

We have seldom been called upon to chronicle a more terrible accident than one which happened at West Auburn on Monday afternoon of this week. ...

...

NASBY.

Mr. Nasby at Last gets his Post Office.

[From the Toledo Blade.]

CONFEDRIT X ROADS, (wich is in the State uv Kentucky,) August 13, 1866.

At last I hev it! Finally it come! After five weary trips to Washington, after much weary waitin and much travil I hev got it. I am now Postmaster at Confedrit X Roads and dooly installed in my new position. ...

...

PETROLEUM V. NASBY, P. M.

Desperate Encounter with a Burglar.

[From the Wilmington (Ill.) Independent.]

...

THE PEOPLE AMONG THE SECESH.

Southern Generals Suppressed—Speech by Forney.

[From the Philadelphia Press, Aug. 18.]

A spontaneous meeting of promiscuous people during times of political excitement affords occasionally a rich chapter of amusement, exhilarating, refreshing and altogether novel. ...

...

The President's Welcome to Queen Emma.

The following is President Johnson's address of welcome to the Dowager Queen of the Sandwich Islands, who was presented to him at the White House on Tuesday:

...

Senator Wade's Assailant Arrested in Providence.

[From the Boston Journal, August 21.]

...

PUTTING ON AIRS:

or, A Warning to Wives.

BY MRS. GREY.

THE AUTHOR OF "THE MARRYING MAN," "THE JILT," "AMOLINA," "THE OLD LOVE AND THE NEW," "THE HEN-PECKED HUSBAND," "FAMILY FAILINGS," "MATCH MAKING," ETC.

...

CHAPTER XVII.

...

CHAPTER XVIII.

In a miserable little garret in a small street opening into the mews of the most aristocratic neighborhood in London, and therefore in the worst, Janet Macauley had hidden herself, and, him who was at once her glory and her shame, the child, whose father was the selfish, calculating, but fascinating Gaspar Smiley.

...

[To be Continued.]

THE EXTRA TRIBUNE,

FOR THE

POLITICAL CAMPAIGN.

...

PAYABLE ALWAYS IN ADVANCE.

THE TRIBUNE,

No. 148 Nassau-st., New York.

CANCERS CURED.

...

WANTED—Agents—For the best ...

HOPKINTON BANK, DORRVILLE ...

THE NEW

Spring and Summer Medicine.

FLUID EXTRACT OF

SARSAPARILLA,

COMBINED WITH

IODIDE OF LIME,

PREPARED FOR

G. W. PETTES, Boston,

By James R. Nichols & Co.,

MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS,

Manufacturers of

ELIXIR PERUVIAN BARK

With Protoxide of Iron,

...

In the Spring of The Year, and during the Warm Weather,

...

Alterative, or Blood Purifier,

...

FOR SALE IN

CHICAGO BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

H. M. HIGGINS & CO.

PIANOS.

...

$475 TO $600.

ROOFING.

ROOFING.

ROOFING.

...

Fire, Water and Frost Proof.

...

THE LANE & BODLEY

PORTABLE CIRCULAR SAW MILLS,

PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES,

...

ASIATIC CHOLERA IN CHINA.

Almost Every Case Cured With

PAIN KILLER.

...

BAILEY, JENKINS & GARRISON,

WOOL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

164 CONGRESS-ST., BOSTON.

...

THE AMERICAN EMIGRANT CO.

...

UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME,

ST. JOSEPH COUNTY, INDIANA.

...

WANTED—Agents—...

WANTED—Agents—Book ...

AGENTS WANTED—...

COLGATE'S AROMATIC ...

Further Explanation of General Grant's Presence at the Late Bread-and-Butter Interview.

The New Orleans Unionists Appeal for Protection from Rebels.

INSTRUCTIONS IN RELATION TO CONVERSION OF GOVERNMENT BONDS.

The President Withholds the Report Concerning the Payment of Extra Bounties.

THE ILLINOIS AGENCY FOR FREE COLLECTION OF SOLDIERS' CLAIMS.

Order Discontinuing the Issue of Rations by the Freedmen's Bureau.

Letter from Secretary McCulloch on the National Finances.

FROM EUROPE.

SIGNING OF THE TREATY OF PEACE BETWEEN PRUSSIA, AUSTRIA AND BAVARIA.

Prussia to Evacuate Bohemia Within Fourteen Days.

Bavaria Submits to Prussia's Demands.

THE KING OF HANOVER CALLED UPON TO ABDICATE.

RESIGNATION OF THE SAXON CABINET.

Cialdini Succeeds La Marmora as Commander of the Italian Forces.

REVOLT AMONG THE POLISH EXILES IN SIBERIA.

THE CHRISTIANS IN CANDIA AGAINST TURKISH RULE.

Immense Republican Meetings in Illinois and Indiana.

THE PEOPLE RALLY TO THE SUPPORT OF CONGRESS.

FROM WASHINGTON.

...